

Monthly Energy Review

July 1975



**Federal Energy
Administration**

**National Energy
Information Center**

**Washington
D.C. 20461**

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Beginning with the March 1975 issue, this periodical will be distributed on a subscription basis from the following:

Subscriptions
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

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Feature Article

U.S. COAL RESOURCES AND RESERVES

INTRODUCTION

Coal comprises an estimated 90 percent of total U.S. fossil fuel proved reserves, with oil and gas accounting for approximately 5 percent, and oil shale and tar sands making up the remainder.¹ A recent reevaluation of the Nation's oil and gas resources by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) suggests, however, that the percentage may be even smaller. Therefore, faced with a dwindling supply of petroleum, the rapid development of our coal resources becomes even more important.

The President has called for a doubling of coal production by 1985 in order to meet the country's future energy needs. Much of this increase would be used to meet the growing demand for coal at electric powerplants and the projected new market at plants designed for the conversion of coal to liquid or gaseous fuel, scheduled for operation in the 1980's. Close to 65 percent of coal production is currently consumed by electric utilities. This proportion will undoubtedly increase as the Coal Conversion Program² is implemented.

This article is made up of three sections: The first defines the different categories of coal resources and provides estimates of the extent of each. The second discusses the sulfur content of coal in relation to environmental standards, and the third presents data on coal reserves on Federal and Indian lands, where a major portion of the Nation's reserves are located.

Statistics presented in this article were compiled from published and unpublished reports of USGS, the U.S. Bureau of Mines (BOM), and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

COAL RESOURCES AND RESERVES

As shown in Figure 1, the United States has a total of 3.2 trillion short tons of coal. However, estimates of the amount that can be extracted with current technology and under existing economic conditions range from only 217 to 258 billion short tons.

¹ FEA, *Project Independence Blueprint*, Summary Volume, November 1974.

² The Coal Conversion Program was established by the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 to require certain powerplants to burn coal in place of natural gas or petroleum products.

The term "resource" refers to deposits of coal that can be currently or potentially extracted, while "reserve" applies only to the coal that can be extracted under current conditions. The major classifications and the corresponding estimates of U.S. coal resources and reserves are as follows:

Total Resources: 3.2 trillion short tons—total quantity of coal estimated to exist in the United States, including both identified and hypothetical deposits.

Identified Resources: 1.6 trillion short tons—specific deposits of coal whose quantities are known from geologic evidence supported by engineering measurements but which are not necessarily currently minable.

Demonstrated Reserves: 434 billion short tons—the amount of coal in place at depths and in seam thicknesses similar to those from which coal is currently being mined; these amounts are included within the definition of identified resources, but are based on a higher degree of geologic identification and engineering evaluation. Demonstrated reserves are also referred to as the "reserve base."

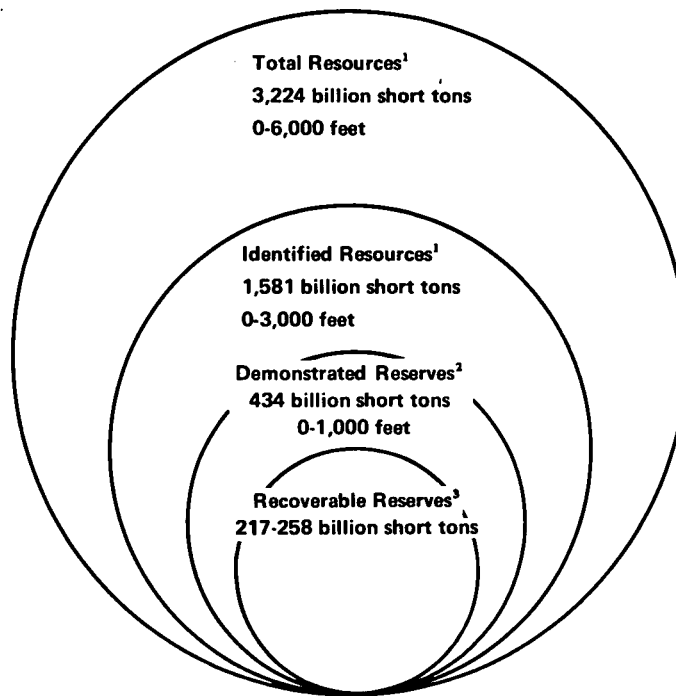
Recoverable Reserves: 217 to 258 billion short tons—the quantity of the demonstrated reserves that can actually be produced given present technological, economic, and legal constraints.³

Table 1 shows additional data on resources and reserves estimated by "rank" of coal and by geographical area. Rank is determined by the percentage of fixed carbon⁴ and the heat content. Lignite has both a low heat content and a low percentage of fixed carbon, while bituminous coal, which accounts for the major share of current production, is high in both categories.

³ There is no firm estimate of total recoverable reserves because the constraints on recoverability vary considerably from one deposit to another. Mining experience indicates that at least half of the reserve base (217 billion short tons) is recoverable on a national basis. However, recoverable reserves may be as high as 258 billion short tons when estimated on the basis of the 80-percent recoverability factor for surface coal used by the Bureau of Mines.

⁴ Fixed carbon is the solid residue that remains after the removal of ash, volatile matter, and moisture from the coal.

Figure 1. U.S. Coal Resources and Reserves



Sources:

¹ Averitt, Paul, 1973, *U.S. Mineral Resources, Coal*, U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 820.

² U.S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, June 1974, *Demonstrated Coal Reserve Base of the United States on January 1, 1974*.

³ Low figure based on a recovery estimate of 50 percent applied to the total demonstrated reserve base; high figure based on recovery estimates of 50 percent for underground mining and 80 percent for surface mining.

Table 1. Identified Resources and Demonstrated Reserves of Coal by Rank, East and West of the Mississippi

Rank	Identified Resources ¹			Demonstrated Reserves ²		
	East of the Mississippi	West of the Mississippi	Total	East of the Mississippi	West of the Mississippi	Total
In millions of short tons						
Anthracite	20,845	517	21,362	7,258	126	7,384
Bituminous	464,047	221,986	686,033	194,029	38,868	232,897
Sub-bituminous	0	424,073	424,073	0	165,470	165,470
Lignite	2,000	447,519	449,519	1,027	27,170	28,197
Total	486,892	1,094,095	1,580,987	202,314	231,634	433,948

Sources: ¹ Averitt, Paul, 1973, *U.S. Mineral Resources, Coal*, U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 820.

² U.S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, June 1974, *Demonstrated Coal Reserve Base of the United States on January 1, 1974*.

Geographically, almost 70 percent of total coal resources, but only about one-half of the reserves, lies west of the Mississippi. This is because the area contains large resources of lignite which are too far below the surface of the ground to be mined under current economic and technological conditions.

Estimates of coal resources are based on virtually all the data that currently exists. Over the history of geological exploration, individual geological observations have been used to estimate the quantity and various characteristics of coal resources in specific locations; these estimates are then aggregated to give a relatively constant estimate of

total coal resources. Estimates of reserves, however, are more likely to change because changes in technology, economics, and law affect minability. This is particularly true of recoverable reserves estimates.

Four major government efforts are now underway to gather additional data on coal resources and reserves. USGS is developing what is called a National Coal Data System in conjunction with State geological survey offices. Phase I will be a computerization of existing national coal resource data from published sources. Phase II will consist of assimilating unpublished coal resource data, as well as collecting new data by individual field observations and drill hole records. New resource estimates will then be calculated from the computerized data bank to provide more consistent and accurate estimates of resources in any given location and for the entire Nation. Phase II will require many years to complete for the entire country.

BOM continuously collects data on coal reserves. In June 1974, the Agency published an estimate of the demonstrated coal reserve base by State and potential mining method, as of January 1974. BOM has also recently published a detailed report on the location and characteristics of coal reserves in the eastern United States, and is preparing additional reports on reserves in the western United States.

BLM is engaged in a program to determine more accurately the status of mineral rights and surface ownership of coal-bearing lands in the west. The results of this study will enable the USGS and BOM, for the first time, to assess accurately the coal resources and reserves underlying both Federal and private lands in the western United States.

The Federal Trade Commission is collecting data on the control of coal reserves by large coal-producing companies and other companies known to have significant coal reserves.

SULFUR CONTENT OF COAL RESOURCES AND RESERVES

The sulfur content of coal has become a major environmental issue as a result of the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments. Coal's sulfur content is measured by comparing the weight of the sulfur to the weight of the coal, while air quality is measured according to the concentration (micrograms per cubic meter) of a pollutant in the air. A relationship between these two measurements must be established in order to determine what sulfur content is compatible with air quality standards.

Pursuant to the 1970 legislation, the Environmental Protection Agency has promulgated national ambient air quality standards (pollutant concentration levels), and the States have prepared plans to implement these standards. Setting emission limitations which will meet ambient air quality standards is the first step in establishing a relationship. This is a complex procedure which employs the use of diffusion models. Emission limitations are expressed in terms of the maximum quantity of a pollutant that can be emitted per unit of heat input. Limitations imposed on existing pollution sources vary considerably from one region of the country to another. However, there is a national standard of 1.2 pounds of SO₂ (or 0.6 pounds of elemental sulfur) per million Btu of heat input for new electric powerplants or industrial plants. The second step in developing a relationship is to equate the emission standard to a sulfur content percentage using the heat content of a particular type of coal.

According to the national standard, then, coal with a heat content of 24 million Btu/short ton coal cannot contain more than 0.7 percent sulfur by weight, and 14 million Btu/short ton coal cannot contain more than 0.4 percent sulfur. Obviously, sulfur content and Btu (heat) content of coal are two factors which must be considered in meeting clean air standards. Coal with a low sulfur content may not be able to meet sulfur-emission standards if its heat content is also low.

The Btu content of coal generally decreases according to rank in the following order: (1) anthracite/bituminous, (2) sub-bituminous, and (3) lignite. Therefore, the maximum sulfur content permissible under the clean air standards also decreases in this order. However, coal with a sulfur content that does not meet clean air standards can be used by utilities if the sulfur content is reduced prior to burning by mechanical cleaning of the coal, or if the sulfur oxides are removed after combustion.

Sulfur occurs in coal in two chemical forms, organic and inorganic. Mechanical cleaning is a process in which the coal is crushed and upgraded by gravity separation. Only inorganic sulfur can be removed in this manner. Both organic and inorganic sulfur are transformed to sulfur oxides during combustion. These oxides can be removed after combustion by processes referred to as flue gas desulfurization or stack gas scrubbing. There are several scrubbing processes, the most common of which is called lime or limestone scrubbing. This method is currently considered the most effective and reliable. Scrubbers are capable of removing up to 90 percent of the sulfur oxides in the stack. Currently, however, the capital costs of sulfur removal equipment are high and the related technology is still in the developmental stage, thereby

increasing the demand for low sulfur coal. In the long term, the production of low-sulfur synthetic fuels by the gasification or liquefaction of high-sulfur coal may be a partial solution.

Figure 2 shows the percentage distribution of sulfur content for the four major ranks of coal. Most of the bituminous coal that contains 1 percent or less sulfur, and some containing 1 to 3 percent, if cleaned, can be burned without costly emission devices. Almost all sub-bituminous and lignite coal is low sulfur; but because of the lower Btu content, the amount of usable low-sulfur coal in these categories is considerably less than is usually assumed.

Figure 3 shows that 65 percent of the identified coal resources has a sulfur content of 1 percent or less. Figure 3 also indicates the geographic distribution of coal resources by both the amount and sulfur content. Over 80 percent of the coal in the western part of the Nation is low sulfur, while only 20 percent of eastern coal falls in this category. However, most of the western coal has a low heat content, being sub-bituminous and lignite (Table 1), with average heat contents of 17 million and 14.2 million Btu/short ton, respectively. These levels are considerably less than the average heat content for all U.S. coal, which is 22 million Btu/short ton.

Similar data on the sulfur content of the coal reserve base is only available for the eastern United States. Table 2 and Figure 4 show the quantity of these reserves by sulfur content and State. In total, at least 27 billion short tons or 14 percent of the eastern bituminous coal reserves, and almost all the anthracite reserves, contain less than 1 percent sulfur. The largest concentrations of low-sulfur bituminous coal are located in the Appalachian areas of West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. Low-sulfur reserves constitute 36 percent and 51 percent of the total reserves in these two areas, respectively. Illinois, Ohio, and Western Kentucky, on the other hand, have large reserves of coal containing more than 3 percent sulfur, which represent over 60 percent of the total reserves in each State.

COAL ON FEDERAL AND INDIAN LANDS

Figure 5 shows data for coal reserves on Federal lands.⁵ There are approximately 175 billion short tons of coal reserves on Federal lands which account for 40 percent

of the total reserve base for the United States. However, only 27 billion short tons have been leased to private industry for development, and only 16 billion of this is currently recoverable.

The coal reserve base on leased Indian lands is shown in Figure 6. Currently, there is no estimate of the reserve base on unleased Indian land.

Table 3 provides information on coal production and reserves on Federal and leased Indian lands. U.S. totals are presented for comparison. As shown, the ratio of cumulative production to the reserve base is about 50 times greater for the total United States than for Federal lands.

Table 4 shows annual production figures for coal on Federal and Indian lands since 1947. Little was produced from these lands until 1971 when production increased significantly; by 1974 annual production from Federal and Indian lands was almost three times that of 1970.

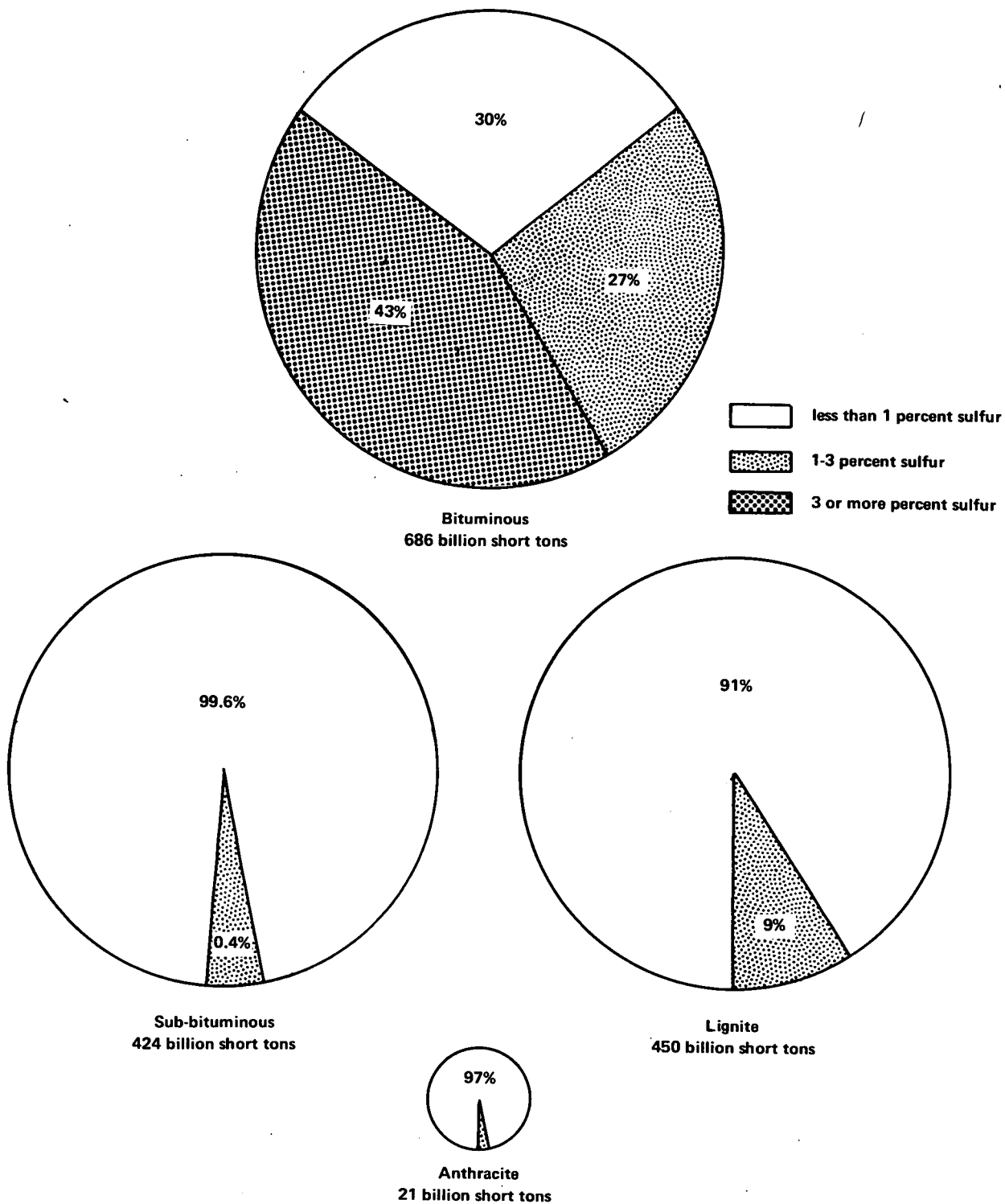
Leasing of coal-bearing Federal lands was essentially halted in 1971 by BLM so that the agency could reassess their leasing policies, because only about 10 percent of previously leased acreage was being produced. In 1974 BLM proposed that lessees be held responsible for "diligent development" of the coal resources and "continuous (mining) operation." According to the proposal, those not adhering to this policy would be forced to surrender their leases. To date the overall leasing policy is still under review, and only 5 leases have been issued since the moratorium.

There have been two types of leases under the BLM system, competitive and preferential. Under competitive leasing, lease sales are advertised in a newspaper of wide local circulation for 4 consecutive weeks. Copies of the lease terms, descriptions of the tracts, and all geological data available on the coal deposits are either published or otherwise made available to prospective lessees for inspection. A lease is awarded to the individual or company that offers the highest bonus at the time of the sale. No leaseholder may hold more than 46,080 acres of land under coal leases or permits in any one State.

The preference right leasing system was included in the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act to spur exploration of unprospected western lands. When the USGS has no information about the mineral content of a tract of unclaimed, unsurveyed public land, BLM can issue a prospecting permit that allows a corporation or individual the exclusive right to prospect on that land for 2 years. An option to lease the land if coal is found in commercial quantities is also included. At the end of 2

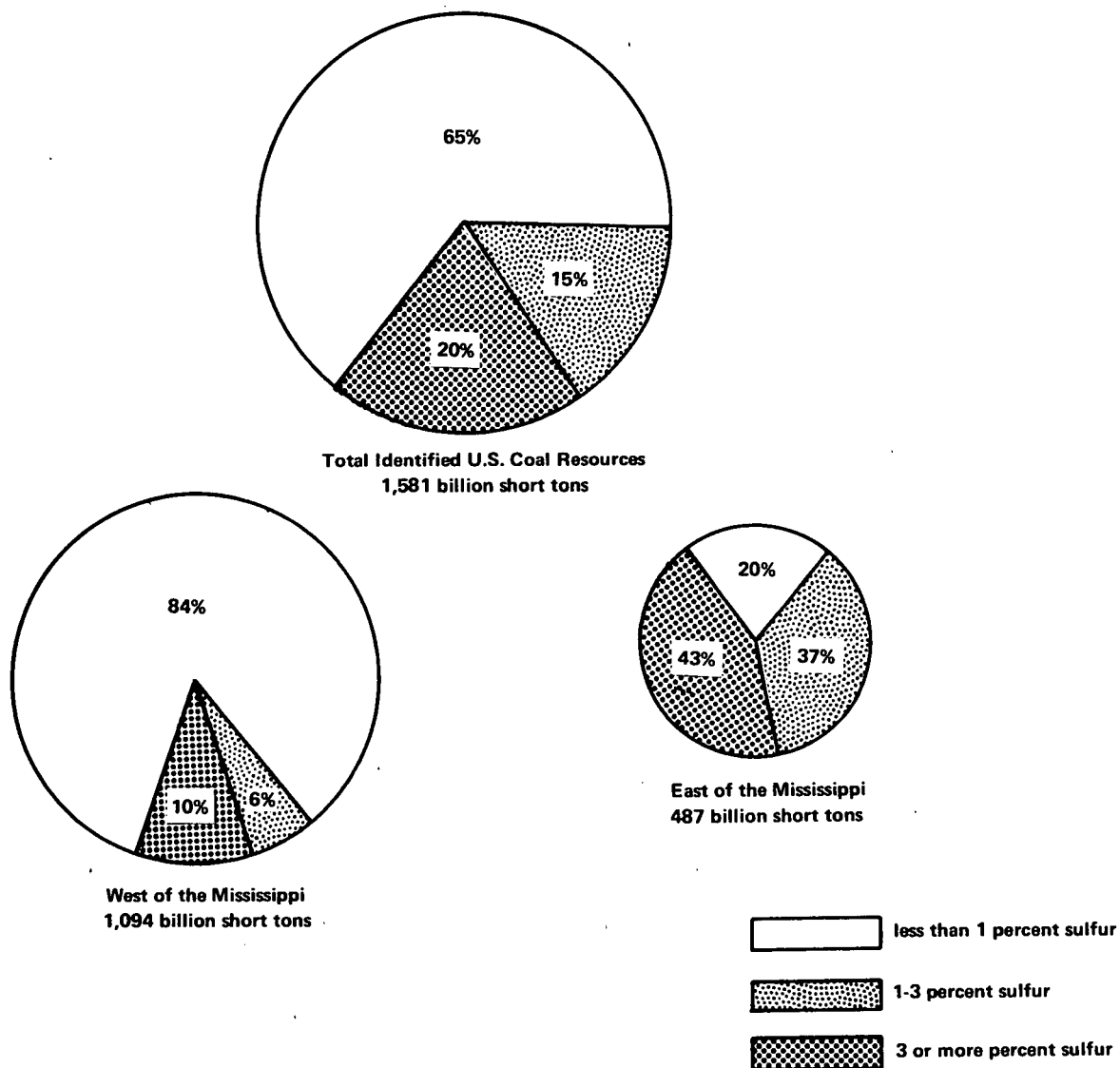
⁵The mineral rights to Federal lands are publicly owned and administered by the Bureau of Land Management; the surface rights to Federal lands, on the other hand, may be either publicly or privately owned.

Figure 2. Sulfur Content by Rank for Identified U.S. Coal Resources



Sources: For sulfur content: U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1966, *Sulfur Content of United States Coal*, IC8312.
 For quantities: Averitt, Paul, 1973, *U.S. Mineral Resources, Coal*, U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 820.

Figure 3. Geographical Distribution by Sulfur Content for Identified U.S. Coal Resources



Sources: For sulfur content: U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1966, *Sulfur Content of United States Coal*, IC8312.

For quantities: Averitt, Paul, 1973, *U.S. Mineral Resources, Coal*, U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 820.

Table 2. Reserve Base of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal in the Eastern United States by Sulfur Content and State

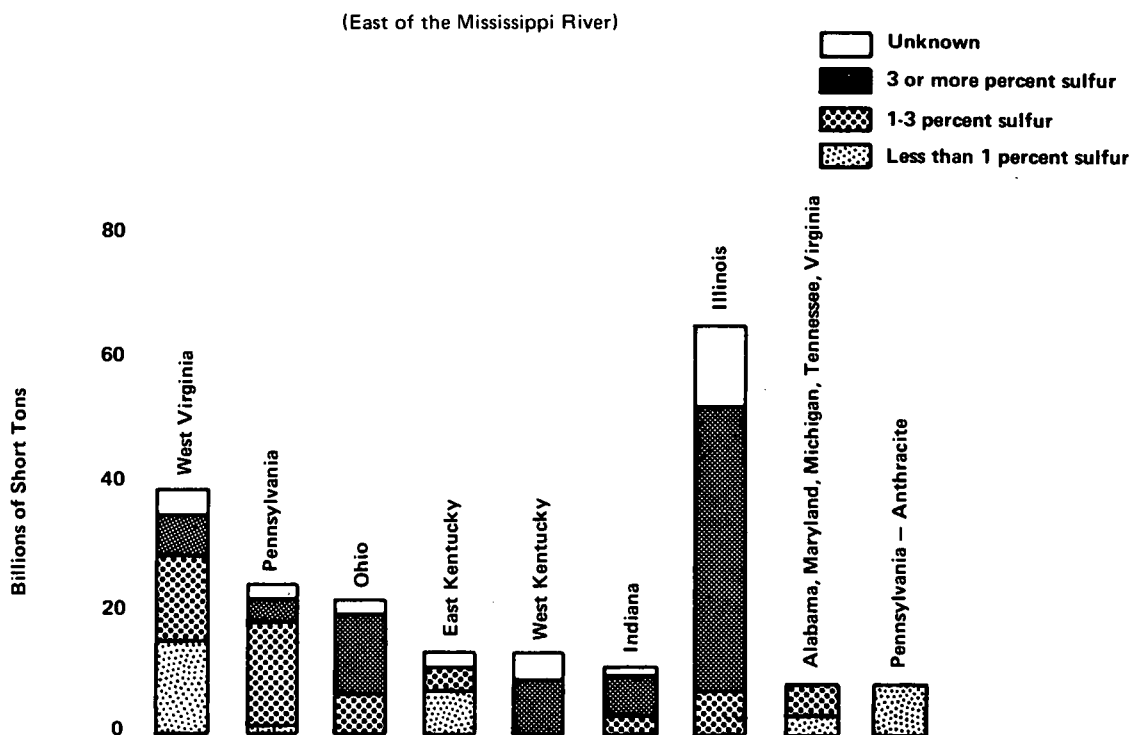
State	In millions of short tons				Total ¹
	Less than 1.0 percent	1.1 to 3 percent	Greater than 3 percent	Unknown	
	Bituminous				
Alabama	625	1,100	16	213	1,955
Georgia	₂	₂	₂	₂	₁
Illinois	1,095	7,341	42,969	14,256	65,665
Indiana	549	3,306	5,262	1,504	10,623
Kentucky					
East	6,558	3,322	299	2,729	12,917
West	0	564	9,244	2,816	12,624
Maryland	135	691	187	35	1,048
Michigan	5	85	21	7	118
North Carolina	0	0	0	32	32
Ohio	134	6,441	12,634	1,872	21,077
Pennsylvania	1,037	16,731	3,800	2,299	23,880
Tennessee	205	533	157	88	987
Virginia	2,088	1,163	14	245	3,512
West Virginia	14,092	14,006	6,823	4,652	39,590
Total ¹	26,522	55,284	81,427	30,748	194,028
Percent of Total	14	28	42	16	100
			Anthracite		
Pennsylvania	6,282	183	0	655	7,121
Virginia	53	0	0	85	137
Total ¹	6,334	183	0	740	7,258
Percent of Total	87	3	0	10	100

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

² Less than 500,000 short tons.

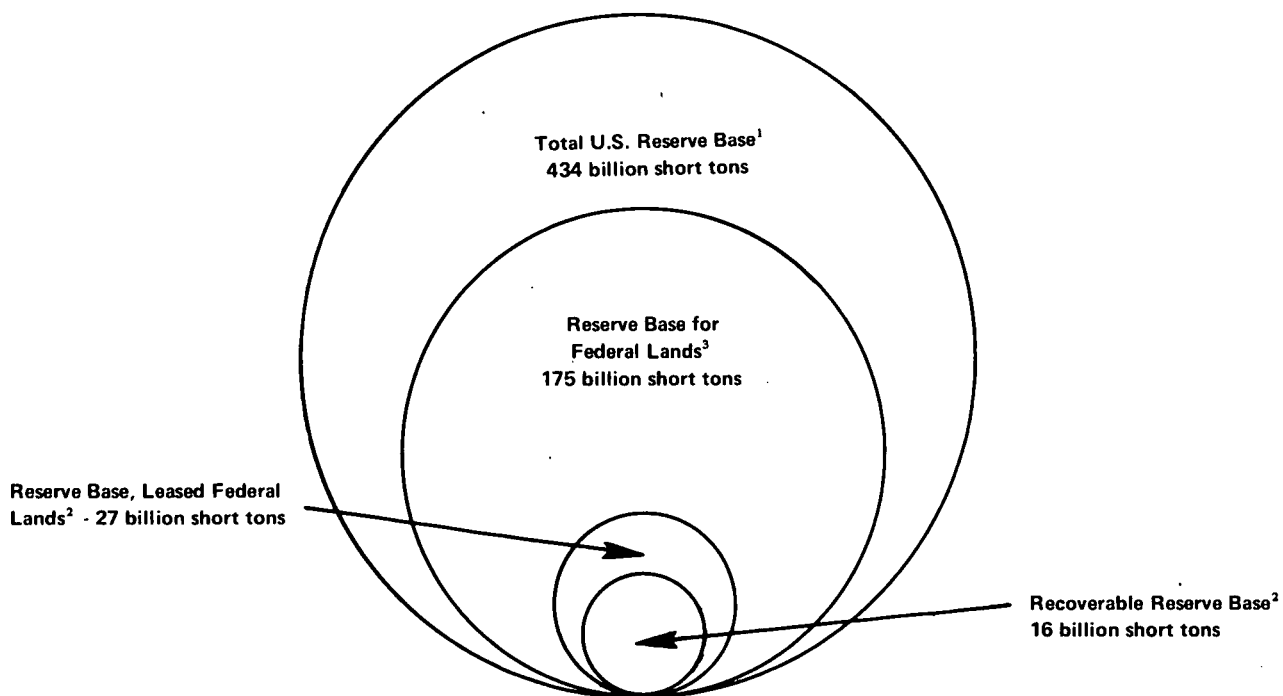
Source: 1975, *The Reserve Base of U.S. Coals by Sulfur Content (East of the Mississippi)*, USBM, IC8680.

Figure 4. Reserve Base of Coal By Sulfur Content and State



Source: 1975, *The Reserve Base of U.S. Coals by Sulfur Content (East of the Mississippi)*, USBM, IC8680.

Figure 5. Coal Reserve Base for Federal Lands



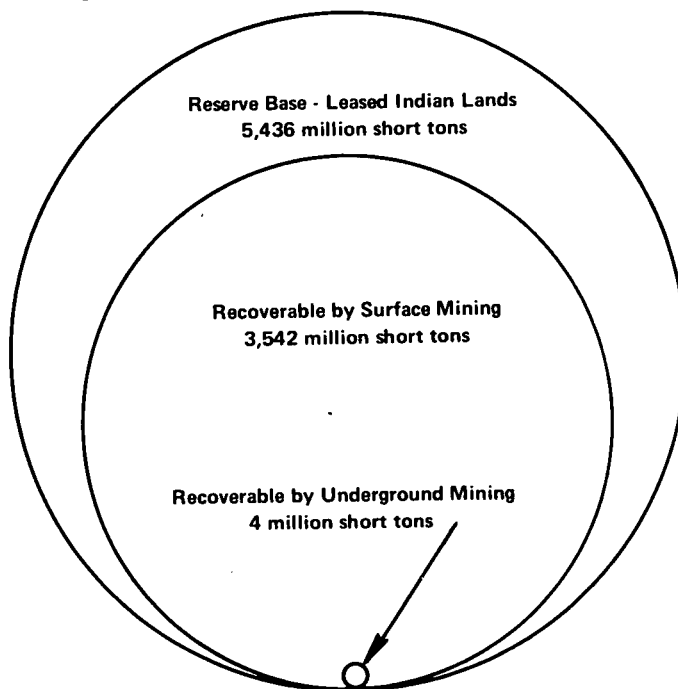
Sources:

¹ U.S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, June 1974, *Demonstrated Coal Reserve Base of the United States on January 1, 1974*.

² U.S. Geological Survey, *Summary of Coal Reserves on Federal Lands*, May 1974, unpublished data.

³ Estimate is approximate, provided by U.S. Geological Survey.

Figure 6. Coal Reserve Base for Leased Indian Lands



Source: March 1975, *Coal Reserve Summary of Federal Lands*, U.S. Geological Survey, Conservation Division.

Table 3. Coal Production and Reserve Base for Federal and Leased Indian Lands and Total United States

Source of Production	Cumulative Production Through 1974	Reserve Base	Ratio of Cumulative Production to Reserve Base
In millions of short tons			
Federal	314.2	175,000	.0018
Indian	66.1	5,438	.0122
U.S. Total	40,000	433, 948	.09

Table 4. Coal Production on Federal and Indian Lands

Fiscal Year	Federal Lands	Indian Lands	Total
In short tons			
Prior to 1947	100,892,547	6,383,021	107,275,568
1947	8,577,883	367,867	8,945,750
1948	7,432,787	944,183	8,376,970
1949	8,383,996	1,071,698	9,455,694
1950	7,527,431	150,131	7,677,562
1951	9,194,982	126,460	9,321,442
1952	7,938,467	136,196	8,074,663
1953	7,394,286	144,887	7,539,173
1954	7,267,803	126,505	7,394,308
1955	5,822,235	119,424	5,941,659
1956	5,728,643	75,947	5,804,590
1957	5,712,407	26,447	5,738,854
1958	5,218,392	76,784	5,295,176
1959	4,840,859	30,632	4,871,491
1960	5,121,297	63,886	5,185,183
1961	5,149,312	21,366	5,170,678
1962	5,748,627	17,869	5,766,496
1963	4,965,429	474,489	5,439,918
1964	5,500,794	1,622,992	7,123,786
1965	5,722,847	2,454,893	8,177,740
1966	6,230,502	2,070,202	8,300,704
1967	7,114,496	2,394,434	9,508,930
1968	6,792,370	2,356,227	9,148,597
1969	7,481,739	2,624,955	10,106,694
1970	7,444,581	4,599,577	12,044,158
1971	10,073,132	7,189,604	17,262,736
1972	10,246,150	8,719,999	18,966,149
1973	14,033,402	10,213,316	24,246,718
1974	20,631,018	11,508,231	32,139,249
Total	314,188,414	66,112,222	380,300,636

Source: 1974, *Federal and Indian Lands—Coal, Phosphate, Potash, Sodium, and Other Mineral Production, Royalty Income, and Related Statistics, Fiscal Year 1973*, U.S. Geological Survey.

years, the prospecting permit may be renewed for an additional 2 years if exploration has been pursued with "reasonable diligence." To retain the coal rights, the permittee must apply to BLM for a preference right lease when the prospecting permit expires. If USGS and BLM agree that commercially workable coal deposits have

been found, BLM is required to issue a preference right lease.

Table 5 shows the number of acres of Federal and Indian lands leased annually. No leases were issued during 1972, one was issued in 1973, and four in 1974. The data on preference right leases cover only the States of Wyoming, North Dakota, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and New Mexico, which are the States that have the greatest amount of coal-bearing land. It should also be noted that leasing of Indian lands is the result of negotiations between tribes and lessees, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Table 6 shows the number of Federally and privately owned acres overlying Federal coal leases in the coal-leasing states. Private surface ownership accounts for 45 percent of the total acreage of Federal coal leases, although private ownership varies from 100 percent in three States to zero in two. The State with the largest number of acres under lease is Utah, which accounts for 37 percent of the current leases and 34 percent of the total acreage. The States of Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado together account for 76 percent of both current leases and acreage.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The importance of coal will increase in the future since it is by far the Nation's largest source of fossil fuel energy. There are sufficient quantities of coal reserves recoverable by current mining techniques to last at least 350 years at 1974 consumption levels. Potentially, our coal resources are great enough to last over 5,000 years. Since 40 percent of the total coal reserves of the United States is located on Federal lands in the west, the Federal Government is bound to play an important role in the future development of our coal reserves. These reserves are as yet relatively undeveloped; only 5 percent of total U.S. coal production in 1974 came from Federal and Indian lands. However, in spite of the large coal resources in the United States, including private and Federal lands, much of it contains too much sulfur to conform to clean air standards. Major advances in sulfur removal technologies are required for this country to exploit fully its vast coal resources.

Table 5. Acreage Leased on Federal and Indian Lands

Year	Federal Lands			Indian Lands		
	Competitive Leases	Preference Right Leases	Total for Year	Cumulative Total	Total for Year	Cumulative Total
Prior to 1954			104,617	104,617	200	200
1954	400	0	400	105,017	0	200
1955	458	775	1,233	106,250	0	200
1956	4,316	3,852	8,168	114,418	0	200
1957	3,993	2,480	6,473	120,891	31,416	31,616
1958	15,375	10,513	25,888	146,779	0	31,616
1959	8,085	0	8,085	154,864	0	31,616
1960	4,358	498	4,856	159,720	0	31,616
1961	12,733	16,670	29,403	189,123	0	31,616
1962	39,502	7,366	46,868	235,991	0	31,616
1963	20,780	13,606	34,386	270,377	0	31,616
1964	10,788	6,050	16,838	287,215	36,015	67,631
1965	23,364	71,282	94,646	381,861	0	67,631
1966	44,894	9,655	54,549	436,410	40,000	107,631
1967	43,885	99,951	143,836	580,246	19,452	127,083
1968	88,181	43,105	131,286	711,532	40,281	167,364
1969	0	10,392	10,392	721,924	0	167,364
1970	18,493	9,764	28,257	750,181	16,031	183,395
1971	28,546	0	28,546	778,727	0	183,395
1972	0	0	0	778,727	61,123	244,518
1973*	241	0	241	778,968	14,236	258,754
1974*	4,740	320	5,060	784,028	0	258,754
Total	373,132	306,279	784,028	784,028	258,754	258,754

*During the current lease moratorium, a total of five leases was issued in 1973-74 and designated "short term criteria leases."

Sources: 1974, *Federal and Indian Lands—Coal, Phosphate, Potash, Sodium, and other Mineral Production, Royalty Income, and Related Statistics, Fiscal Year 1973*, U.S. Geological Survey.

1974, *Economic Priorities Report, A Study of Public and Indian Coal Leasing in the West*, Vol. 5, No. 2, Published by the Council on Economic Priorities, New York, N.Y.

Table 6. Surface Ownership of Federal Lands Leased for Coal Development

State	Acres			Number of Current Leases
	Private Surface	Federal Surface	Total ¹	
Utah	13,336 ²	253,377	266,712	195
Wyoming	117,220	82,731	199,951	91
Colorado	54,607	67,472	122,078	113
Oklahoma	85,692	1,322	87,014	53
New Mexico	26,198	14,760	40,958	28
Montana	35,048	1,185	36,232	17
N. Dakota	16,436	0	16,436	18
Oregon	241	5,162	5,403	3
Alaska	1,073	1,520	2,593	4
Washington	521	0	521	2
Alabama	200	0	200	1
Ohio	0	144	144	1
California	0	80	80	1
Total ¹	350,571	427,753	778,323 ³	527

¹Totals may not add due to rounding.

²Estimated.

³The total acreage under lease varies slightly from the total in Table 5 due to minor differences in presentation of data by the two source agencies.

Source: BLM, *An Analysis of Federal Coal Leases and Reserve Adequacy for Near-Future Needs*, Table B, Draft report.

Part 1

Overview

Production of energy in the United States during the first 5 months of this year was 4 percent below the production level for the same period of 1974. Natural gas showed the greatest decline, at 9 percent, while crude oil was down over 5 percent. These two fuels each accounted for about one-third of total domestic energy output for the period. Partially offsetting the substantial declines in natural gas and crude oil output levels was a 2-percent increase in coal production. Coal comprised one-fourth of total energy production. Although nuclear power generation contributed only 3 percent of energy output, it has increased 71 percent over the first 5 months of 1974.

Imports of fossil fuels have declined steadily since the first of the year. In December of 1974, imports averaged 42.0 trillion Btu per day. By May they were down to 31.7 trillion Btu per day, a decrease of 25 percent, which far exceeds the seasonal decline normally associated with these months. Compared with the first 5 months of 1974 when the oil embargo was in effect, however, fossil fuel imports have grown about 1 percent, reflecting a 28-percent increase in imports of crude oil. This was accompanied by declines of 24 percent and 6 percent, respectively, in imports of refined petroleum products and natural gas.

According to preliminary FEA data, Venezuela and Nigeria were the major sources of crude oil imports in May, each providing about 15 percent of the total; other OPEC countries provided 37 percent. Venezuela and the Virgin Islands were the primary sources of refined product imports, each accounting for 25 percent. Other Caribbean refineries and Canada supplied most of the remainder (36 percent).

Domestic consumption of energy for the first 4 months of the year remained at about the same level as in 1974, but was 2 percent below that for 1973. A moderate decline of 4.3 percent in natural gas use was counterbalanced by slight increases in consumption of refined petroleum products and coal. Consumption of hydroelectric power was 6 percent below the level for the first 4 months of 1974, while consumption of nuclear power was 66 percent higher.

In terms of days' supply, most petroleum stocks compared favorably with levels of a year ago. Crude oil inventories at the end of May represented a 23.9-day supply, compared with a 20.8-day supply in May of 1974. Jet fuel and residual fuel oil inventories have also grown, from a 30.7-day and a 24.1-day supply, respectively, to 32.6 days and 27.3 days. On the other hand, stocks of motor gasoline have declined from 32.4 days to 30.7 days, and distillate fuel oil stocks have dropped to a 54.4-day supply from a 57.8-day level.

Electric power production for the first 4 months of 1975 was 3 percent greater than for the corresponding period a year ago. As a consequence, utilities consumed 3 percent more coal and 8 percent more fuel oil. The balance of the production increase was provided by nuclear power, whose share of total power generation has grown from 5 percent to 9 percent over the past 12 months. Electricity output from other sources (natural gas and hydropower) has declined since last year. Kilowatt-hour sales of electricity to residential and commercial customers for the period January through March increased 7 percent and 9 percent, respectively, compared with the same months of 1974, while sales to industry declined by 4 percent. Stocks of fuels at utilities improved considerably from the end of February to the end of April. Coal inventories grew from a 71-day supply to an 85-day supply, and oil stocks increased from a 72-day supply to a 92-day supply during the 2-month period.

Retail gasoline prices advanced for the fifth consecutive month during May. The national average selling price of regular gasoline was 54.3 cents per gallon, up 0.8 cent from the 53.5-cent level in April. The price at which retailers purchased gasoline rose by a larger amount of 1.1 cents per gallon, and consequently there was a 0.3-cent decline in the dealer margin to 8.3 cents per gallon; this was the smallest margin since December 1973. In the 4 months since the implementation of the \$1-per-barrel crude oil import fee on February 1, the average retail selling price of gasoline has increased 1.8 cents per gallon, while the purchase price has increased 2.5 cents. The dealer margin has absorbed some of the impact of the fee and declined 0.7 cent per gallon.

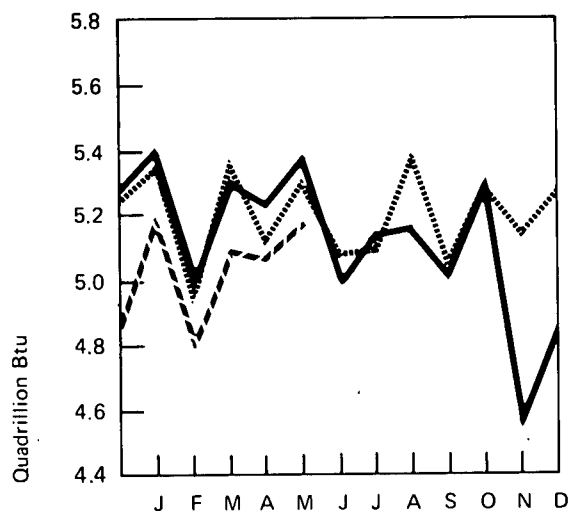
Preliminary FEA estimates indicate that 5,554 million gallons of gasoline were sold through service stations in March, a seasonal increase of 9 percent over the February total. (Gasoline sales at service stations account for about two-thirds of all gasoline sold to end users in the United States.) The share of branded independent marketers was 75.1 percent, non-branded independent marketers, 9.7 percent, and refiner-marketers, 15.2 percent.

April was the ninth consecutive month in which "new" crude oil prices advanced. The 10-cent increase brought the price to \$11.57 per barrel. However, the average price that refiners paid for domestic crude in April decreased 18 cents to \$8.38 per barrel. The average imported and composite refiner acquisition costs also declined by 11 cents and 9 cents, respectively.

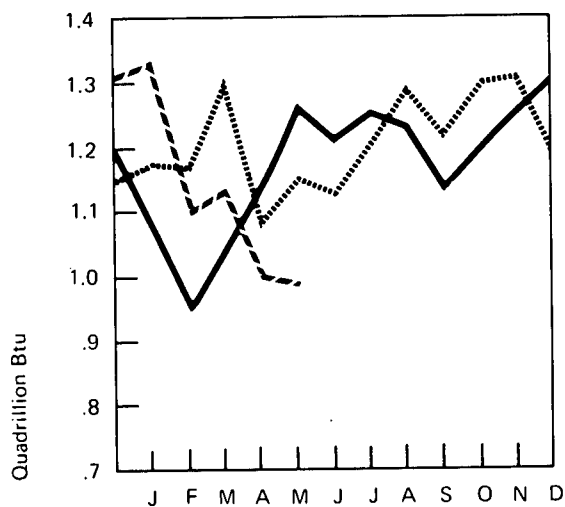
In resource development, oil and gas drilling activity continued to decline in May. The number of active rotary rigs fell to 1,592, the first time the rig count has

fallen below 1,600 since November 1974. Moreover, there were 316 fewer wells drilled in May than in the previous month. Compared with last May, however, 95 more wells were completed. Following a 2-month decline, the average number of seismic crews exploring for petroleum rose by 3 over April (286 versus 283). Last year there were 313 crews operating in May.

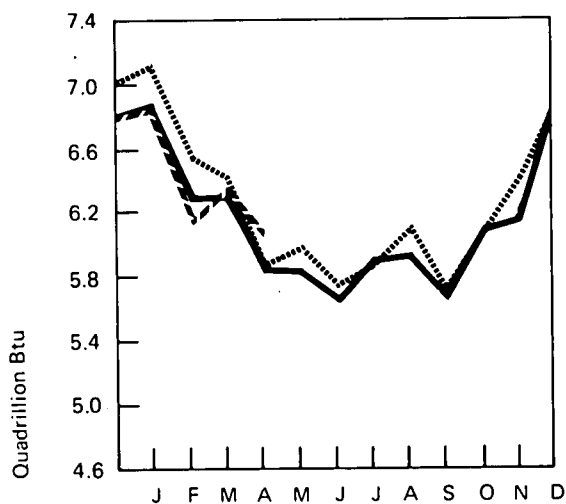
Domestic Production of Energy*



Imports of Fossil Fuels



Domestic Consumption of Energy**



*See Explanatory Note 1.

**See Explanatory Note 2.

..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

CRUDE OIL

Crude oil production, after increasing in April to 8,682,000 barrels per day, its highest rate since August 1974, fell in May to 8,422,000 barrels per day. Compared with May 1974, production was down 550,000 barrels per day. Texas and Louisiana accounted for 78 percent of the decline.

Crude oil input to refineries continued at a level well below refinery capacity. The 11,916,000 barrels per day of crude refined in May equaled only 79 percent of operable capacity. Last year's high was about 90 percent and occurred in July.

Crude oil stocks continued to rise as a result of refinery underutilization. Crude stocks often reach an annual high in May. However, the 284,546,000-barrel inventory was the highest since May 1970; the increase during the month averaged 284,000 barrels per day.

With crude oil stocks at or near record levels, crude oil imports fell to 3,180 barrels per day, the lowest level since May 1974.

TOTAL REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Demand for refined petroleum products continued its downward trend in May, falling to 15,344,000 barrels per day. Although May is generally the lowest demand month, petroleum consumption was well below that of May 1974 when conservation efforts were intense as a result of the embargo.

May imports of refined petroleum products declined marginally from the previous month, and approximated levels which prevailed during 1969 and 1970.

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS

Domestic demand for natural gas liquids was 5.1 percent lower in February 1975 than in February 1974, averaging 1,512,000 barrels per day.

Imports, at 182,000 barrels per day, were 38.1 percent below those of February 1974.

NATURAL GAS

Estimated marketed production in May 1975 was 9.3 percent below the May 1974 level. During the first 5 months of 1975, marketed production totaled 8,452 billion cubic feet, 9.0 percent below the total of 9,289 billion cubic feet produced in the same period of 1974.

Imports of natural gas dipped slightly in May 1975 to 79 billion cubic feet, a level comparable to that for the same month a year ago.

Domestic producer sales to major interstate pipelines fell to 948 billion cubic feet in March 1975, down from the 1,027 billion cubic feet reported 1 year earlier. During the first 3 months of 1975, producer sales were 7.9 percent below 1974 levels.

COAL

Production of bituminous coal and lignite in May 1975 totaled 58 million tons, an increase of 0.7 million tons, or 1.2 percent, over the level for May 1974. For each month in this year so far, production has been greater than for the corresponding month in 1974.

Domestic coal consumption in April 1975 was 1.3 percent higher than in April 1974, reflecting an increase of 3.6 percent in electric utility consumption and a 3.4-percent decrease in other sectors.

Exports in April 1975 (6.2 million tons) increased for the fourth consecutive month.

Crude Oil

		Crude Input to Refineries		Domestic Production		Imports		Stocks*	
		In thousands of barrels per day							
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
		In thousands of barrels							
1972	January	11,388		9,114		2,046		236,776	
	February	11,356		9,336		2,081		238,882	
	March	11,345		9,462		2,067		244,860	
	April	11,184		9,513		2,004		253,492	
	May	11,478		9,614		2,160		265,305	
	June	11,841		9,522		2,085		257,601	
	July	11,885		9,496		2,182		251,913	
	August	11,915		9,483		2,112		244,333	
	September	12,112		9,508		2,364		237,085	
	October	11,871		9,482		2,516		239,949	
	November	11,851		9,426		2,299		237,519	
	December	12,113		9,335		2,667		232,803	
1973	January	12,190		9,179		2,732		224,056	
	February	12,187		9,395		2,873		221,893	
	March	12,201		9,272		3,162		230,696	
	April	12,208		9,292		3,049		235,383	
	May	12,281		9,262		3,215		244,777	
	June	12,862		9,214		3,220		235,846	
	July	12,750		9,217		3,501		230,750	
	August	12,635		9,169		3,593		235,660	
	September	12,560		9,065		3,471		228,280	
	October	12,758		9,224		3,739		233,520	
	November	12,374		9,161		3,452		237,001	
	December	12,150		9,063		2,891		229,504	
1974	January	11,491		8,907		2,382		220,261	
	February	11,102		9,156		2,248		228,004	
	March	11,355		8,950		2,462		231,705	
	April	11,823		8,952		3,267		243,687	
	May	12,333	12,777	8,903		3,908	3,748	256,726	252,270
	June	12,697	12,709	8,777		3,925	3,957	255,762	253,008
	July	12,811	12,905	8,754	8,698	4,091	4,167	255,936	252,399
	August	12,644	12,731	8,682	8,717	3,924	3,852	251,905	247,040
	September	12,124	12,253	R8,432	8,622	3,797	3,758	253,623	249,476
	October	12,286	12,430	R8,616	8,651	3,810	3,936	256,430	255,003
	November	12,332	12,402	R8,569	8,458	3,958	3,997	258,123	256,271
	December	12,519	12,671	R8,514	8,471	3,869	3,979	252,158	248,808
1975	January	12,297	R12,442	8,439	8,644	4,029	3,964	258,163	253,836
	February	12,135	12,144	8,575	R8,488	3,828	4,061	264,348	264,833
	March		11,961		8,333		3,853		271,410
	April		R11,781		R8,682		R3,402		R275,757
	May		**11,916		**8,422		**3,180		**284,546

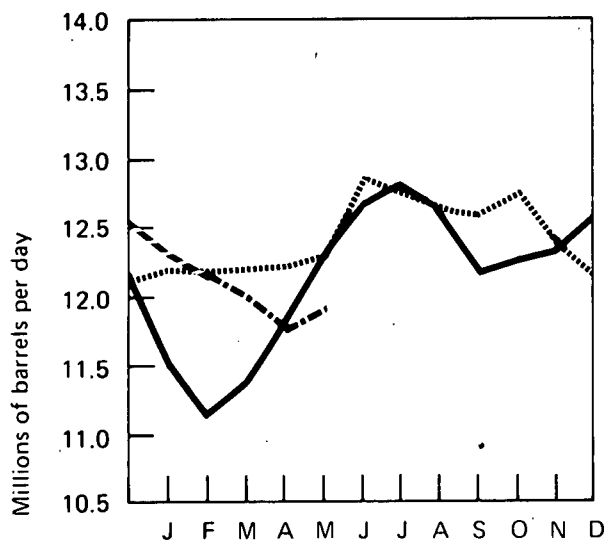
*See definitions.

**Preliminary data.

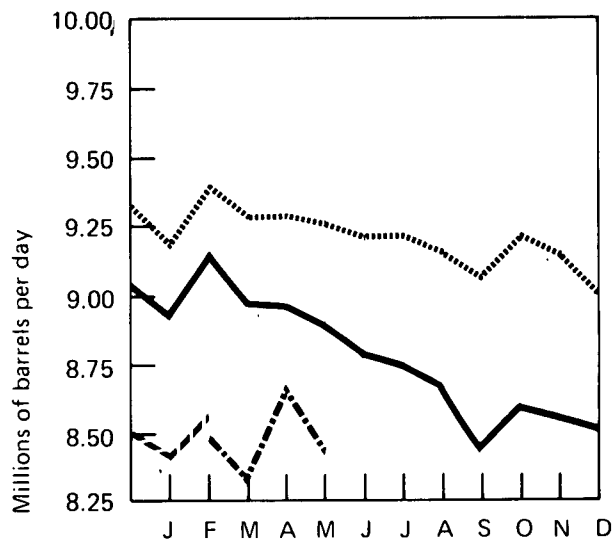
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated; May 1975 data are from American Petroleum Institute (API).

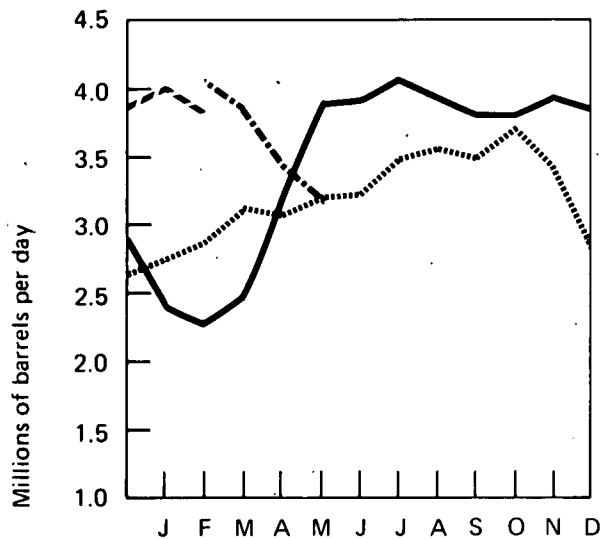
Crude Input to Refineries*



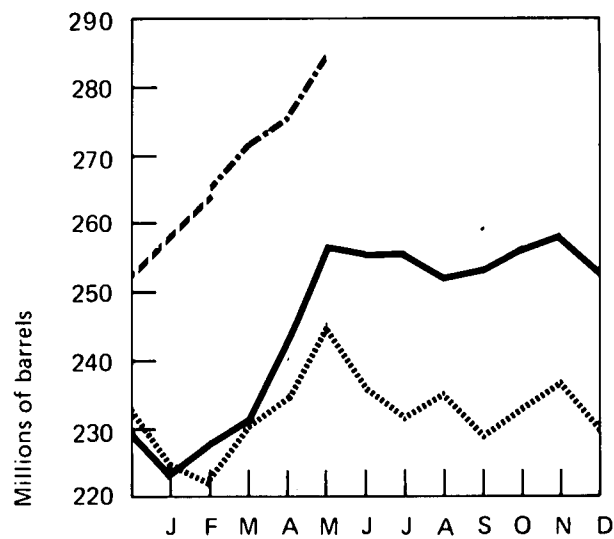
Domestic Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - . - 1975 FEA, API

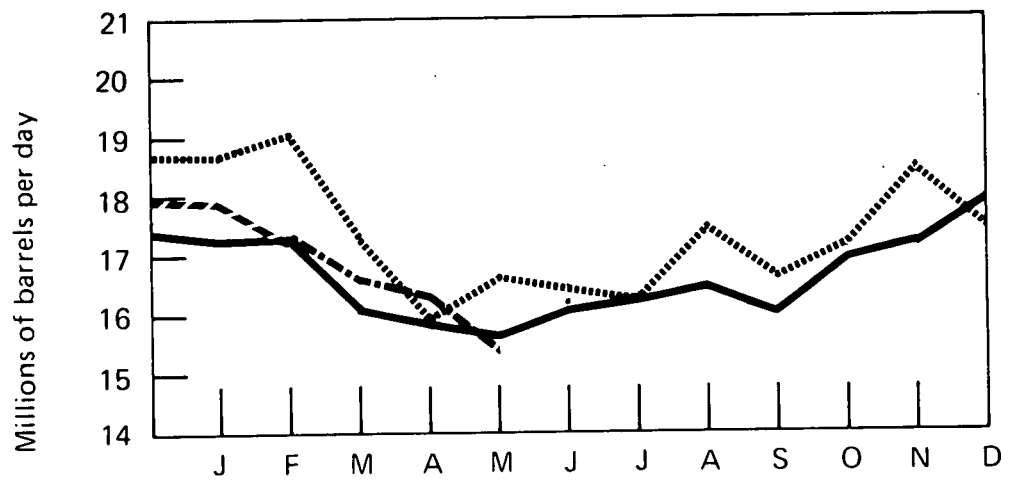
Total Refined Petroleum Products

		Domestic Demand	Imports*		
		In thousands of barrels per day			
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	January	16,735		2,721	
	February	17,861		2,764	
	March	16,870		2,730	
	April	15,529		2,298	
	May	14,801		2,208	
	June	15,615		2,382	
	July	14,821		2,215	
	August	15,936		2,344	
	September	15,489		2,342	
	October	16,455		2,607	
	November	17,610		2,653	
	December	18,738		3,039	
1973	January	18,713		3,125	
	February	19,094		3,635	
	March	17,216		3,448	
	April	15,921		2,545	
	May	16,626		2,626	
	June	16,481		2,670	
	July	16,372		2,678	
	August	17,499		2,999	
	September	16,656		2,941	
	October	17,202		2,894	
	November	18,492		3,470	
	December	17,538		3,164	
1974	January	17,270		2,973	
	February	17,371		2,973	
	March	16,045		2,753	
	April	15,919		2,703	
	May	15,720	15,740	2,580	2,454
	June	16,176	16,191	2,493	2,218
	July	16,301	15,853	2,397	2,140
	August	16,546	15,803	2,434	2,281
	September	15,994	16,318	2,225	2,180
	October	17,025	17,121	2,340	2,361
	November	17,214	17,129	2,704	2,581
	December	17,997	17,588	2,781	2,638
1975	January	17,983	18,112	2,811	2,484
	February	17,248	17,370	2,348	2,138
	March		16,567		R1,920
	April		R16,374		R1,783
	May		**15,344		**1,768

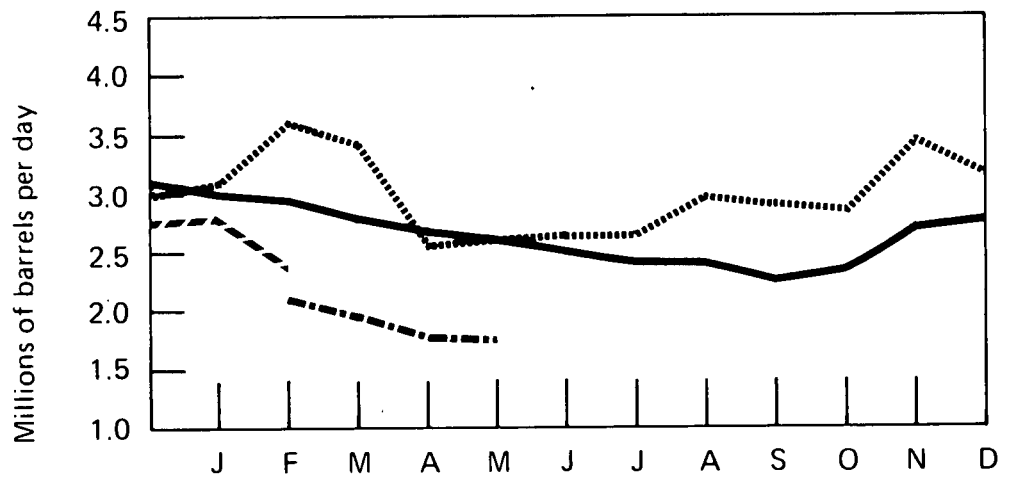
*See definitions. **Preliminary data. R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated;
May 1975 data are from American Petroleum Institute (API).

Domestic Demand*



Imports*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - . - 1975 FEA, API

Motor Gasoline

	Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
	In thousands of barrels per day						In thousands of barrels	
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972 January	5,549		6,151		51		239,633	
February	5,710		5,989		66		249,927	
March	6,412		5,913		67		236,831	
April	6,283		5,833		52		225,153	
May	6,445		6,023		74		214,736	
June	6,822		6,244		75		200,143	
July	6,673		6,612		69		200,710	
August	6,938		6,588		81		192,706	
September	6,453		6,605		70		199,690	
October	6,350		6,532		71		207,776	
November	6,479		6,436		69		208,930	
December	6,378		6,424		69		212,770	
1973 January	6,118		6,341		59		221,823	
February	6,437		6,855		95		216,367	
March	6,513		6,150		71		207,581	
April	6,541		6,377		63		204,708	
May	6,907		6,714		101		202,081	
June	6,964		6,993		174		208,374	
July	7,023		6,986		133		211,488	
August	7,257		6,880		164		205,122	
September	6,581		6,619		127		210,278	
October	6,677		6,621		194		214,525	
November	6,823		6,375		216		207,343	
December	6,237		6,099		202		209,395	
1974 January	5,804		5,900		163		217,463	
February	6,100		5,969		184		219,058	
March	6,162		5,982		225		220,307	
April	6,457		6,311		260		223,752	
May	6,745	6,406	6,328	6,301	250	228	218,670	229,878
June	6,919	6,895	6,663	6,642	211	145	217,381	226,652
July	6,959	6,941	6,792	6,835	212	122	218,838	227,195
August	7,061	6,849	6,815	6,776	253	192	218,951	231,015
September	6,388	6,652	6,453	6,485	202	140	227,031	230,181
October	6,712	6,542	6,336	6,340	171	175	220,748	229,275
November	6,547	6,659	6,292	6,257	174	264	218,385	225,226
December	6,558	6,551	6,419	6,451	141	170	224,719	227,363
1975 January	6,206	6,228	6,509	6,574	262	203	242,285	244,425
February	6,096	6,205	6,276	6,279	171	R168	251,915	251,189
March		6,408		R6,068		R146		245,181
April		R6,740		R5,999		R122		R232,482
May		**6,710		**6,087		**117		**206,129

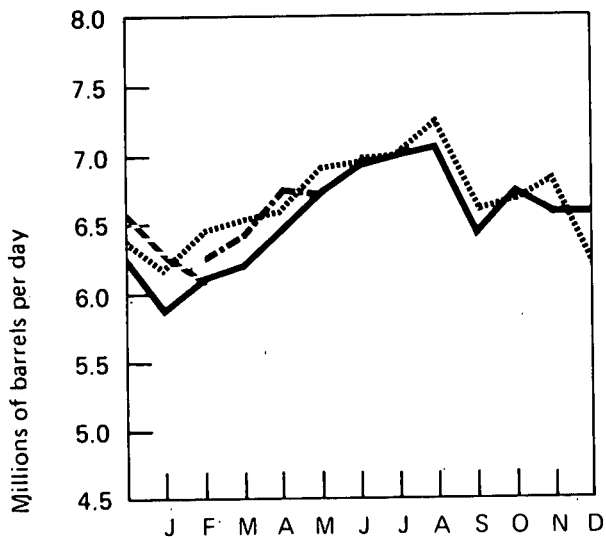
*See definitions.

**Preliminary data.

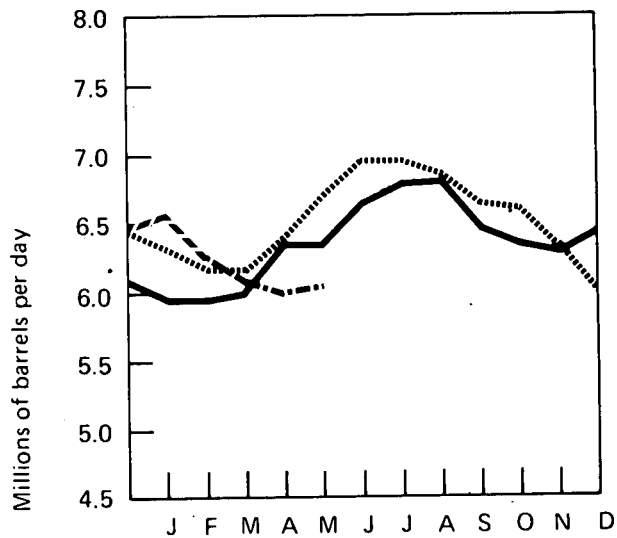
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated; May 1975 data are from American Petroleum Institute (API).

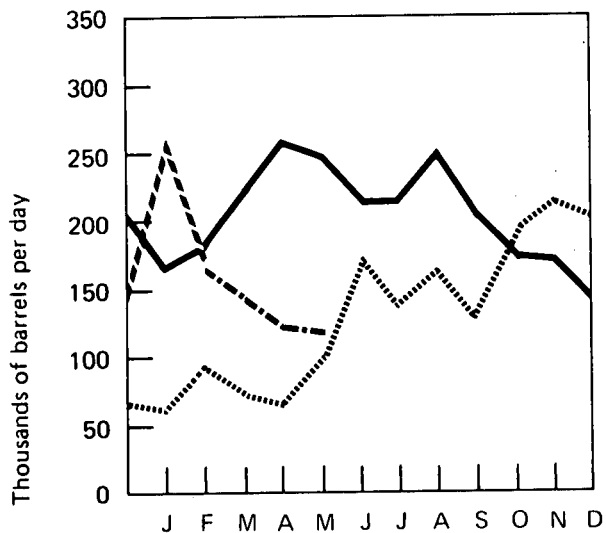
Domestic Demand*



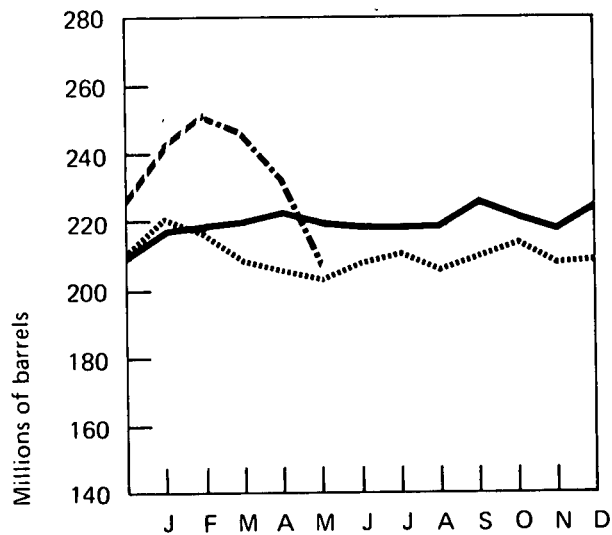
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA, API

Jet Fuel

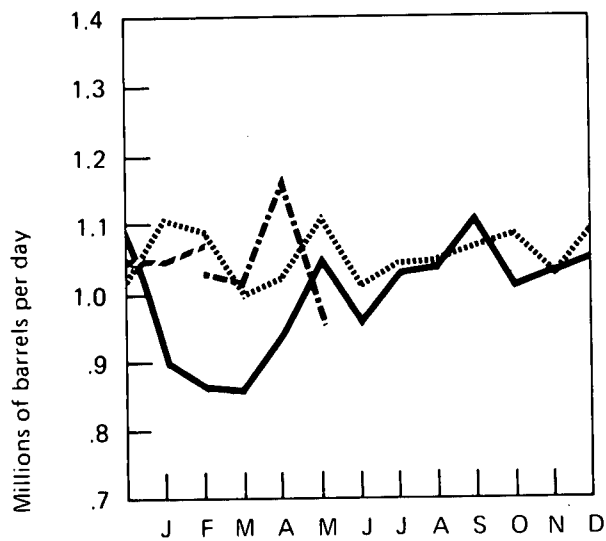
	Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks		
	In thousands of barrels per day						In thousands of barrels		
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	
1972	January	1,021	784		179		25,857		
	February	1,141	900		220		25,230		
	March	1,008	906		167		27,147		
	April	986	877		124		27,568		
	May	999	887		159		28,885		
	June	1,163	859		292		28,356		
	July	1,000	873		165		29,429		
	August	946	837		181		31,649		
	September	1,035	810		190		30,597		
	October	1,171	822		286		28,633		
	November	1,050	800		184		26,650		
	December	1,030	811		189		25,493		
1973	January	1,110	864		231		24,814		
	February	1,090	898		221		25,437		
	March	994	917		152		27,585		
	April	1,015	887		145		27,881		
	May	1,112	840		211		25,825		
	June	1,007	836		164		25,447		
	July	1,046	825		232		25,661		
	August	1,049	844		180		24,851		
	September	1,070	847		235		25,149		
	October	1,104	875		246		25,577		
	November	1,025	852		275		28,539		
	December	1,087	830		259		28,544		
1974	January	895	800		136		29,732		
	February	860	783		75		29,617		
	March	956	832		139		29,996		
	April	941	868		132		31,725		
	May	1,053	915	868	873	205	97	32,324	33,574
	June	952	1,016	810	886	141	115	32,200	33,128
	July	1,028	1,032	802	813	214	188	31,671	32,231
	August	1,031	1,076	805	849	206	202	30,989	31,594
	September	1,109	1,100	867	883	217	183	30,186	30,587
	October	1,011	1,092	868	905	161	216	30,564	31,488
	November	1,032	1,055	863	861	140	222	29,616	31,303
	December	1,043	1,138	861	908	178	219	29,776	30,957
1975	January	1,041	1,001	831	847	229	164	30,321	31,221
	February	1,075	R1,032	835	849	200	R167	29,133	30,641
	March		1,018		892		R136		30,906
	April		R1,168		859		R192		R31,998
	May		*954		*846		*152		*31,099

*Preliminary data.

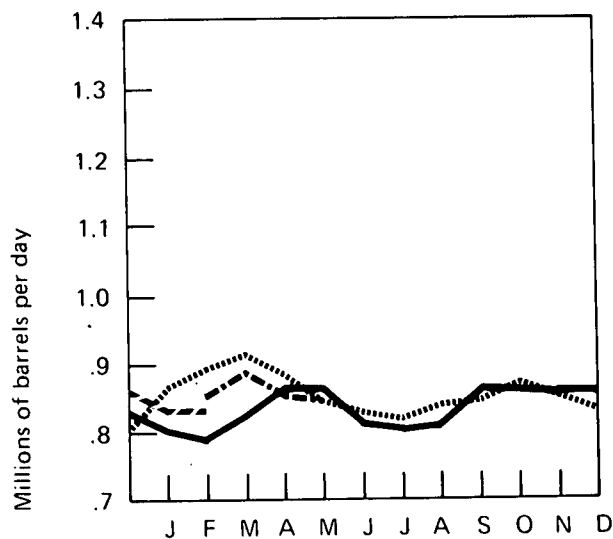
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated; May 1975 data are from American Petroleum Institute (API).

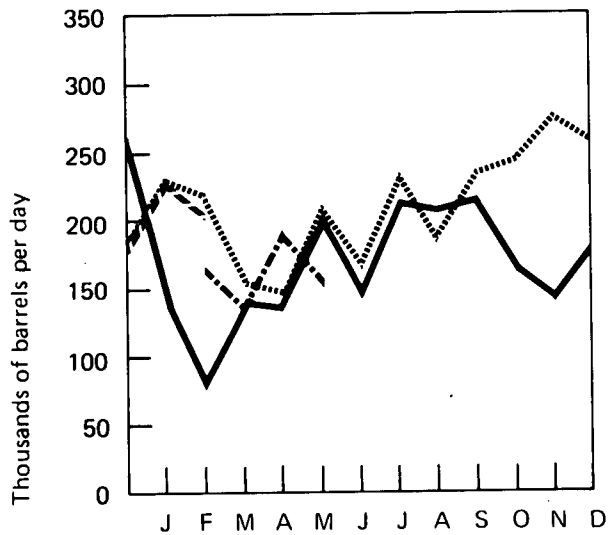
Domestic Demand*



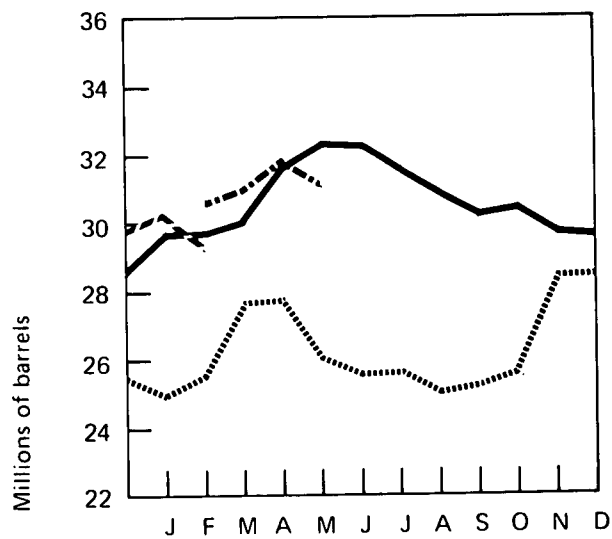
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - 1975 BOM
 - . 1975 FEA, API

*See Explanatory Note 3.

Distillate Fuel Oil

		Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
				In thousands of barrels per day				In thousands of barrels	
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	January	3,723		2,538		197		160,027	
	February	4,164		2,653		204		122,154	
	March	3,482		2,564		257		101,728	
	April	2,778		2,476		189		98,288	
	May	2,250		2,585		132		112,892	
	June	2,194		2,623		96		128,739	
	July	1,765		2,529		97		155,557	
	August	2,064		2,582		92		174,674	
	September	2,205		2,624		99		190,250	
	October	2,759		2,722		203		195,530	
	November	3,383		2,719		227		182,581	
	December	4,232		2,938		382		154,284	
1973	January	4,138		3,028		364		130,958	
	February	4,302		2,937		731		113,276	
	March	3,337		2,667		602		111,270	
	April	2,635		2,510		240		114,698	
	May	2,673		2,544		268		119,104	
	June	2,419		2,825		222		137,844	
	July	2,328		2,752		318		160,869	
	August	2,555		2,801		288		177,271	
	September	2,675		2,813		313		190,171	
	October	2,930		2,911		451		202,965	
	November	3,508		2,922		492		200,182	
	December	3,690		3,136		439		196,421	
1974	January	3,820		2,880		449		181,179	
	February	3,835		2,399		293		149,125	
	March	3,145		2,226		267		128,822	
	April	2,848		2,522		216		125,553	
	May	2,453	2,616	2,704	2,741	271	288	141,806	151,345
	June	2,386	2,249	2,783	2,818	228	175	160,645	173,639
	July	2,302	2,251	2,792	2,881	214	168	182,458	198,374
	August	2,295	2,271	2,704	2,779	111	112	198,673	217,632
	September	2,377	2,473	2,551	2,655	144	143	208,269	227,069
	October	2,863	2,816	2,770	2,787	213	264	209,908	234,257
	November	3,145	3,058	2,801	2,883	443	403	212,875	241,125
	December	3,855	3,923	2,924	3,028	517	466	223,717	227,877
1975	January	3,953	4,055	2,852	2,954	324	350	199,715	204,576
	February	3,967	4,004	2,679	2,707	302	295	176,696	176,530
	March		3,460		2,614		217		156,980
	April		R3,290		R2,538		R131		R145,226
	May		**2,526		**2,420		**170		**137,397

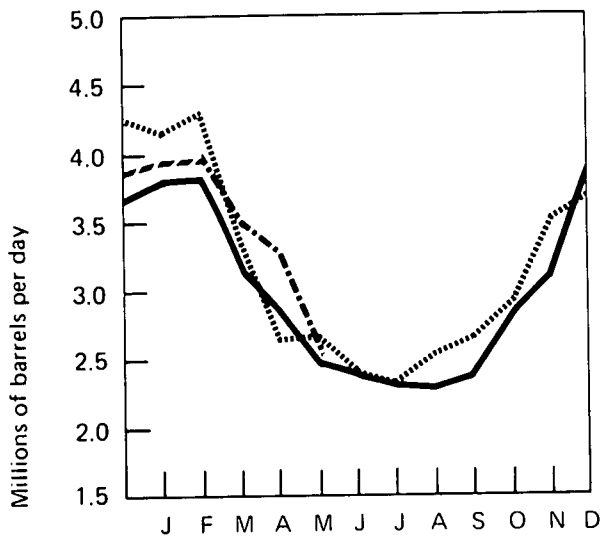
*See definitions.

**Preliminary data.

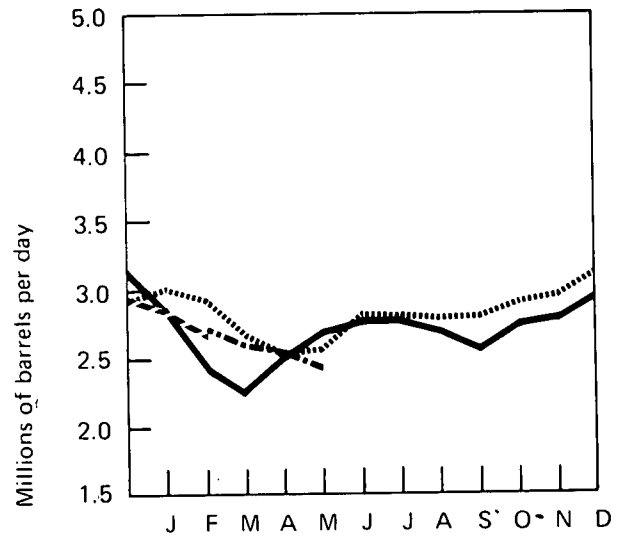
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated; May 1975 data are from American Petroleum Institute (API).

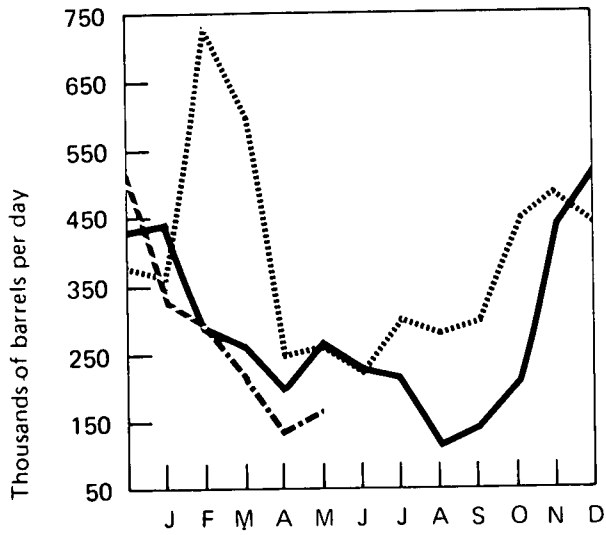
Domestic Demand*



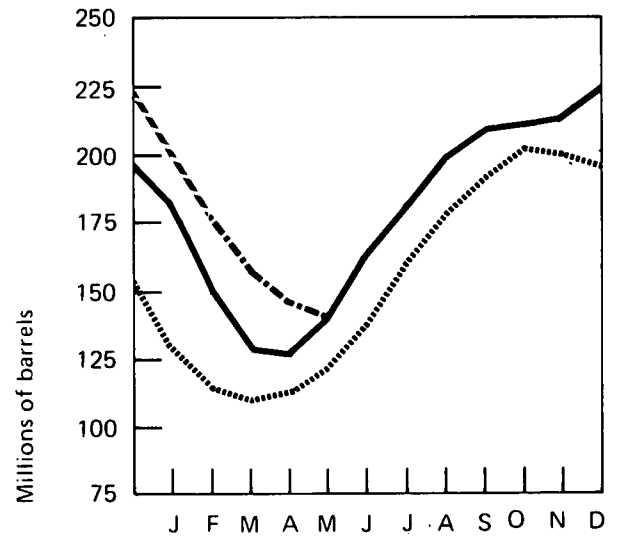
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA, API

Residual Fuel Oil

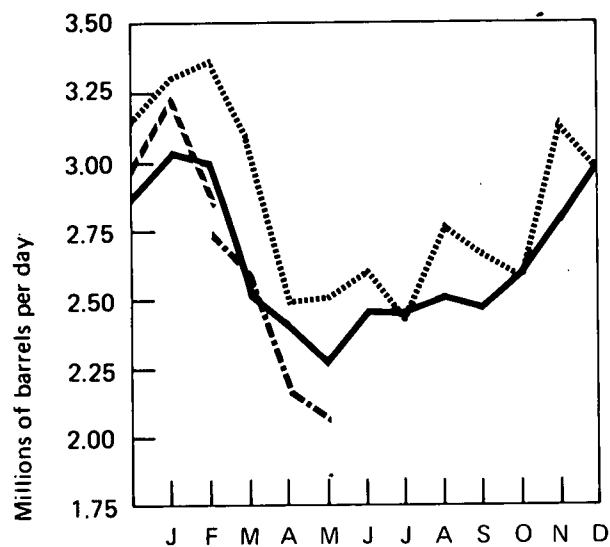
	Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks	
	In thousands of barrels per day						In thousands of barrels	
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972 January	2,815		924		1,892		59,440	
February	3,171		963		1,923		50,891	
March	2,682		828		1,926		51,566	
April	2,444		739		1,676		49,425	
May	2,111		664		1,573		53,035	
June	2,196		661		1,649		56,109	
July	2,107		673		1,594		60,230	
August	2,257		674		1,653		61,399	
September	2,239		710		1,625		63,692	
October	2,362		745		1,655		63,758	
November	2,843		890		1,769		57,702	
December	3,151		1,124		1,968		55,216	
1973 January	3,306		1,112		2,019		49,154	
February	3,382		1,038		2,147		43,058	
March	3,084		955		2,196		44,711	
April	2,477		877		1,705		47,044	
May	2,521		948		1,668		49,207	
June	2,607		915		1,761		51,811	
July	2,412		882		1,597		53,363	
August	2,755		851		1,913		53,586	
September	2,676		878		1,849		55,091	
October	2,590		984		1,597		54,964	
November	3,158		1,061		1,979		51,985	
December	2,944		1,158		1,826		53,480	
1974 January	3,035		1,072		1,732		46,548	
February	3,010		1,029		1,923		45,004	
March	2,516		912		1,674		47,222	
April	2,432		984		1,587		51,339	
May	2,251	2,111	995	992	1,353	1,250	54,356	64,548
June	2,455	2,177	1,026	1,058	1,549	1,260	57,891	68,646
July	2,432	2,135	1,056	1,091	1,433	1,197	59,787	73,066
August	2,539	2,368	1,067	1,126	1,530	1,342	60,988	76,011
September	2,454	2,419	1,032	1,070	1,400	1,274	60,251	72,723
October	2,610	2,501	1,099	1,112	1,464	1,369	58,679	72,090
November	2,819	2,631	1,229	1,226	1,636	1,453	60,363	73,581
December	2,965	2,881	1,335	1,350	1,612	1,561	74,939	74,521
1975 January	3,242	3,103	1,415	1,399	1,647	1,529	69,233	68,628
February	2,849	2,723	1,354	R1,304	1,402	1,308	66,495	65,061
March		2,589		1,244		1,252		61,891
April		R2,167		R1,196		R1,068		R64,138
May		*2,069		1,187		*1,045		*56,544

*Preliminary data.

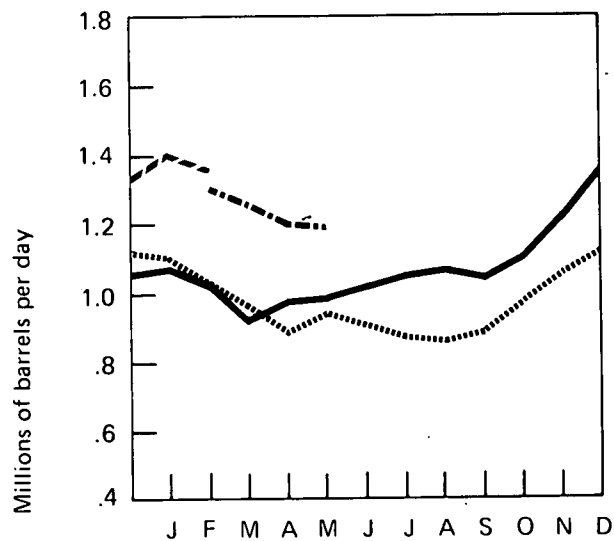
R=Revised data.

Sources: Bureau of Mines (BOM) and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) as indicated; May 1975 data are from American Petroleum Institute (API).

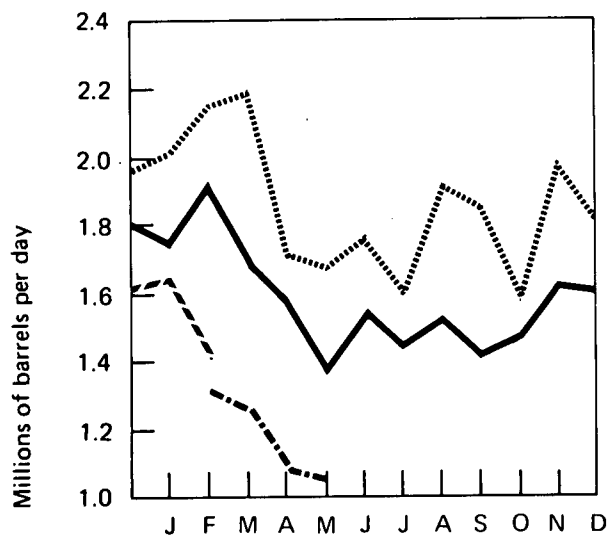
Domestic Demand*



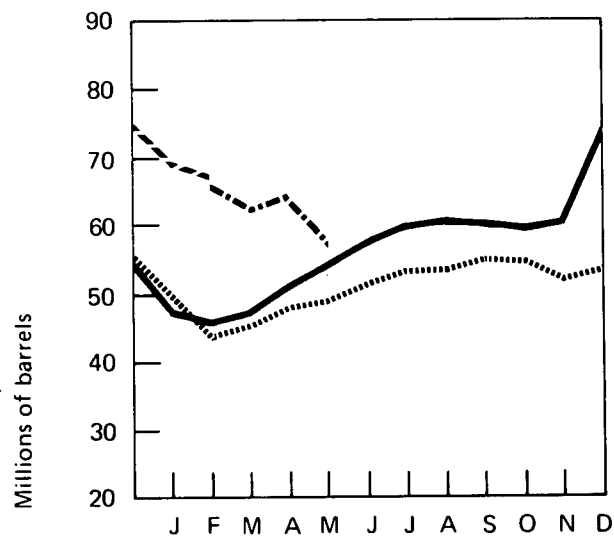
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - . - 1975 FEA, API

Natural Gas Liquids

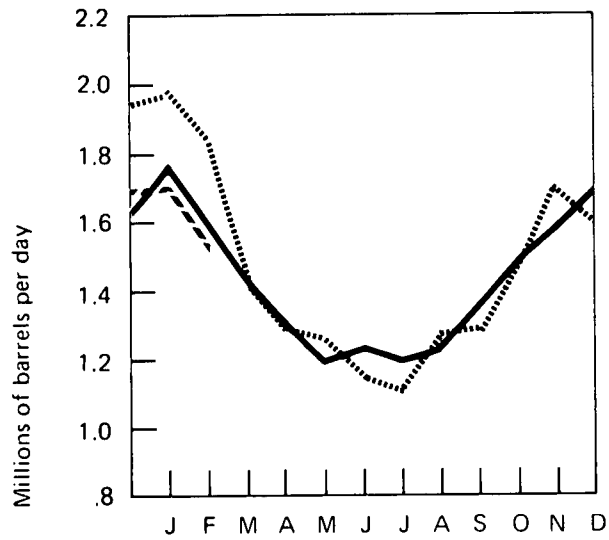
		Domestic Demand*	Production*	Imports	Stocks*
		In thousands of barrels per day			In thousands of barrels
1972	January	1,746	1,705	196	76,704
	February	1,752	1,747	182	68,232
	March	1,417	1,768	186	68,777
	April	1,181	1,769	118	75,101
	May	995	1,737	147	84,984
	June	1,114	1,734	134	92,831
	July	1,121	1,731	141	100,363
	August	1,243	1,739	164	104,397
	September	1,244	1,751	168	108,853
	October	1,525	1,769	202	105,098
	November	1,768	1,757	221	94,673
	December	1,946	1,721	231	79,238
1973	January	1,994	1,680	313	64,343
	February	1,857	1,745	312	55,997
	March	1,407	1,734	260	58,471
	April	1,299	1,750	201	65,297
	May	1,270	1,739	216	73,942
	June	1,149	1,727	163	83,057
	July	1,109	1,737	199	93,362
	August	1,281	1,748	239	98,996
	September	1,297	1,741	206	103,907
	October	1,499	1,756	249	104,215
	November	1,703	1,774	286	98,320
	December	1,607	1,729	231	94,106
1974	January	1,779	1,699	305	85,820
	February	1,593	1,728	294	84,737
	March	1,408	1,741	224	89,362
	April	1,321	1,696	215	95,707
	May	1,181	1,689	182	104,739
	June	1,242	1,684	200	111,356
	July	1,187	1,657	163	118,804
	August	1,221	1,676	163	125,120
	September	1,359	1,638	167	126,454
	October	1,493	1,686	200	123,634
	November	1,596	1,694	199	118,026
	December	1,692	1,670	230	108,377
1975	January	1,708	1,630	257	98,843
	February	1,512	1,646	182	94,683
	March		** 1,655		93,111

*See Explanatory Note 4.

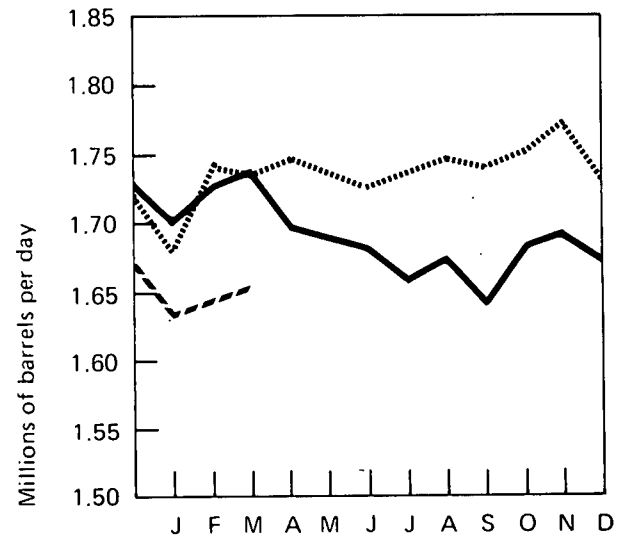
**Preliminary data.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

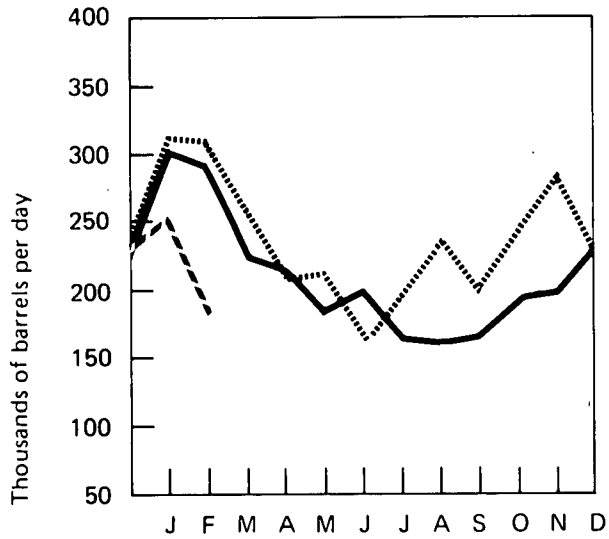
Domestic Demand



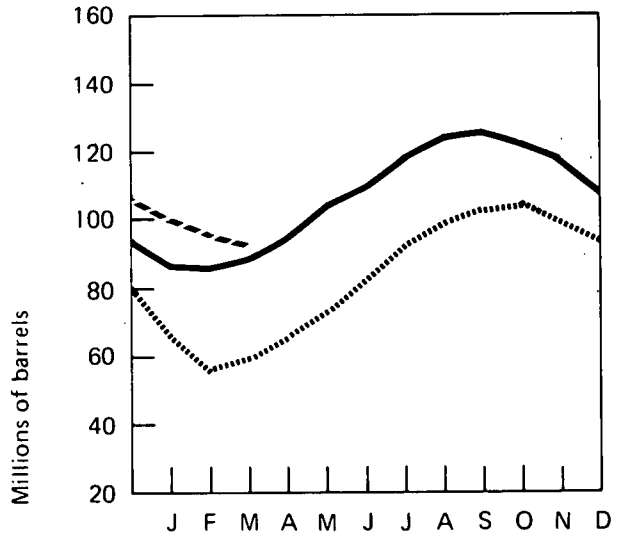
Production



Imports



Stocks



..... 1973
 ————— 1974
 - - - - - 1975

Natural Gas

		Marketed Production	Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines	Imports
		In billion cubic feet		
1972	January	1,994	1,086	117
	February	1,902	1,035	112
	March	1,937	1,091	88
	April	1,893	1,050	134
	May	1,867	1,045	111
	June	1,797	985	108
	July	1,837	1,013	102
	August	1,859	1,007	97
	September	1,854	970	114
	October	1,889	1,040	103
	November	1,896	1,041	111
	December	1,961	1,065	111
1973	January	1,994	1,069	93
	February	1,821	963	84
	March	1,952	1,052	91
	April	1,864	1,007	88
	May	1,898	1,026	86
	June	1,839	963	79
	July	1,880	999	80
	August	1,896	994	85
	September	1,840	956	82
	October	1,875	1,001	91
	November	1,863	1,000	85
	December	1,926	1,038	89
1974	January	1,944	1,033	86
	February	1,773	941	79
	March	1,907	1,027	85
	April	1,812	987	83
	May	1,853	981	80
	June	1,777	928	74
	July	1,827	947	74
	August	1,797	932	76
	September	1,761	871	70
	October	1,775	936	83
	November	1,735	921	82
	December	1,800	959	87
1975	January	1,771	950	81
	February	1,627	867	75
	March	R* 1,714	948	R83
	April	R** 1,660		R**81
	May	** 1,680		**79

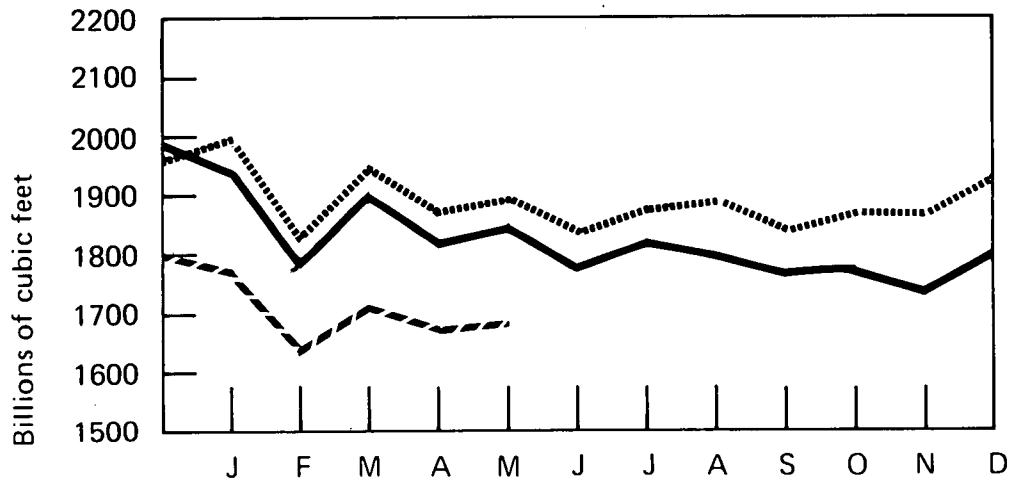
*Preliminary data.

**Projected data.

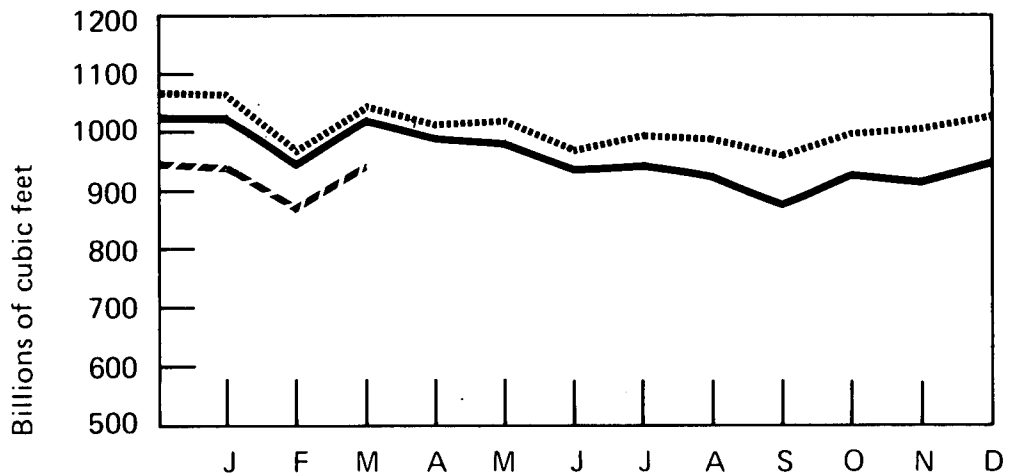
R=Revised data.

Sources: Marketed Production and Imports—Bureau of Mines. Domestic Producer Sales—Federal Power Commission.

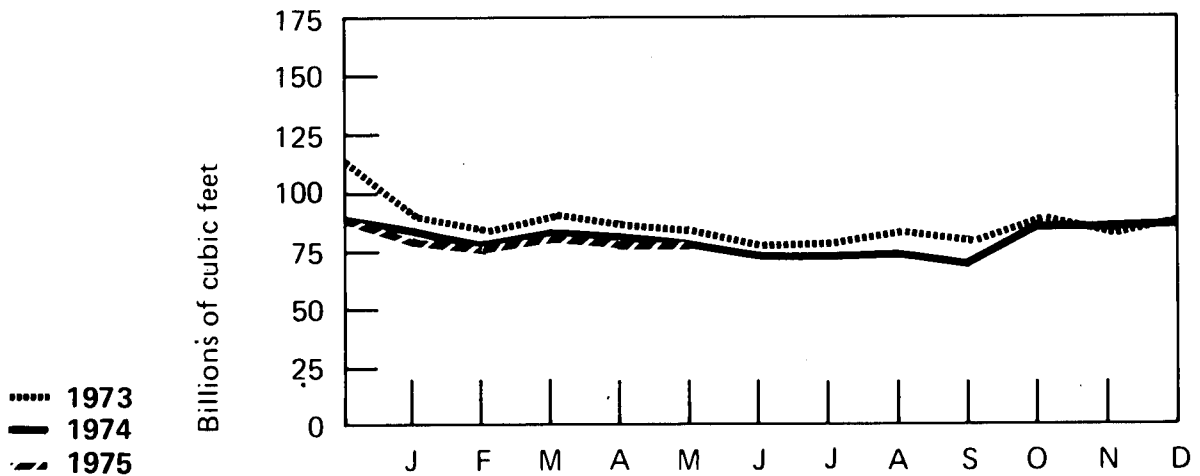
Marketed Production



Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines



Imports



Coal

Bituminous and Lignite

		Domestic Consumption*	Production**	Exports	Stocks
		In thousands of short tons			
1972	January	43,951	49,680	3,660	91,178
	February	43,178	49,112	3,630	92,183
	March	43,773	54,438	4,624	96,795
	April	40,158	49,814	4,915	102,981
	May	40,588	52,879	5,416	110,577
	June	40,505	50,083	4,882	115,723
	July	43,071	40,964	3,627	111,353
	August	44,698	52,169	6,337	114,665
	September	42,002	49,374	4,923	116,196
	October	43,050	51,671	5,210	120,135
	November	44,104	50,297	5,380	121,401
	December	47,698	44,904	3,392	117,442
1973	January	49,838	49,379	2,954	111,120
	February	44,652	45,893	2,669	108,870
	March	44,814	50,547	3,377	111,490
	April	42,689	46,999	5,063	112,585
	May	43,628	51,420	5,140	116,890
	June	45,115	46,613	4,969	109,960
	July	47,715	43,801	4,188	107,390
	August	48,840	55,874	5,133	106,910
	September	45,471	48,338	3,424	106,230
	October	46,427	54,382	5,882	107,490
	November	46,703	49,826	5,214	107,169
	December	50,130	48,666	4,889	103,022
1974	January	50,063	53,530	2,813	97,614
	February	45,252	49,851	4,627	96,420
	March	45,408	51,027	3,179	99,895
	April	43,195	54,181	4,944	R106,972
	May	44,612	57,448	6,032	110,190
	June	44,461	47,884	6,369	112,030
	July	48,187	49,206	5,307	106,491
	August	48,647	51,604	5,088	105,810
	September	44,371	52,472	4,893	109,205
	October	45,670	60,293	7,342	116,514
	November	44,589	33,524	6,744	108,710
	December	47,436	39,980	2,587	95,572
1975	January	49,669	54,885	4,254	95,158
	February	R45,725	R51,135	4,470	R97,164
	March	47,396	R52,630	5,653	97,904
	April	43,761	54,885	6,159	102,745
	May		***58,150		

*See Explanatory Note 5.

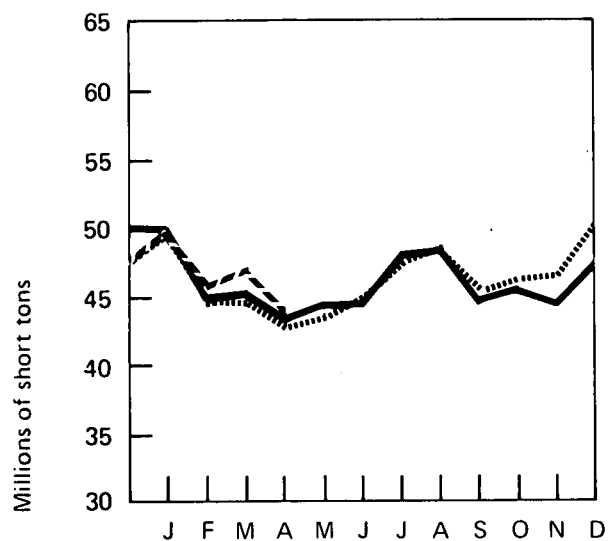
**See Explanatory Note 6.

***Preliminary data.

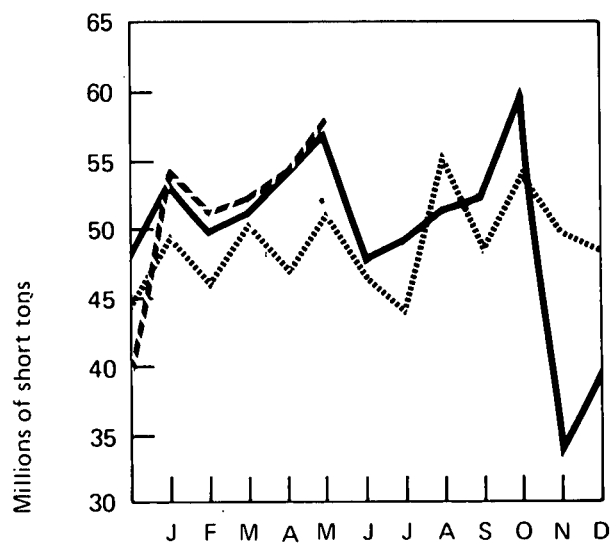
R=Revised data.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

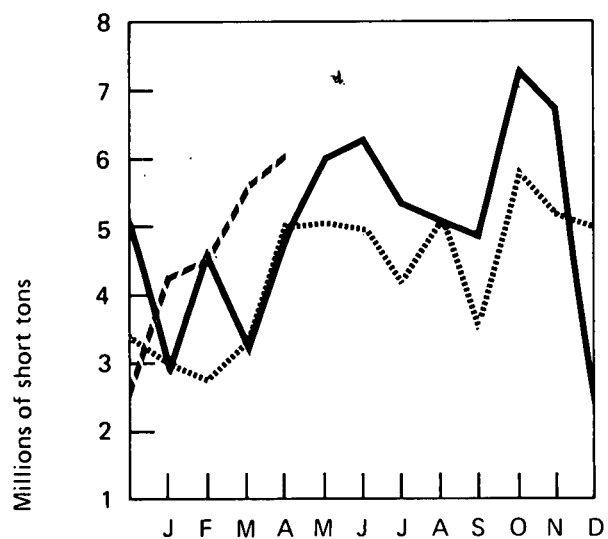
Domestic Consumption



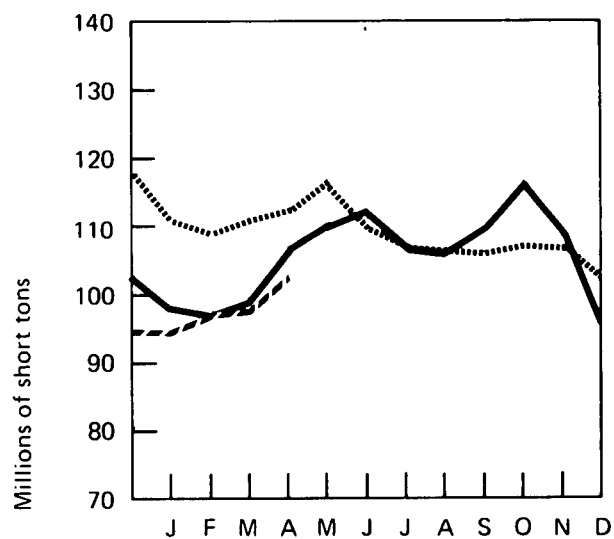
Production



Exports



Stocks



..... 1973
 — 1974
 - - 1975

ELECTRIC UTILITIES

April 1975 production of electricity by utilities declined seasonally to 145,287 million kilowatt hours, down 6.2 percent from the 154,932 million kilowatt hours produced in March 1975. However, production in April was 2.4 percent above the level for the same month last year.

Electricity production during the first 4 months of 1975 was 610,055 million kilowatt hours, up 3.2 percent from the 591,123-million kilowatt-hour level for the same period in 1974.

Coal stockpiles at powerplants increased from a 71-day supply at the end of February to an 85-day supply at the end of April. Oil stockpiles at powerplants increased from a 72-day supply to a 92-day supply during the same 2-month period.

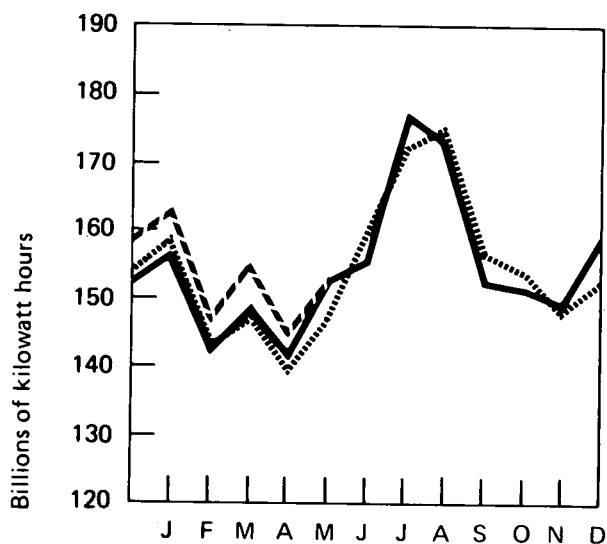
Kilowatt-hour sales to residential and commercial customers in March 1975 were 46,154 and 29,309 million kilowatt hours, respectively, up 8.3 percent and 9.2 percent from March 1974.

Kilowatt-hour sales to industry in March (53,182 million kilowatt hours) represented a 5.0-percent decline compared with sales in March 1974.

Electric Utilities

		Total Production	Percentage Produced from Each Source					
		In millions of kilowatt hours	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Other*
1972	January	144,575	45.4	17.9	16.6	2.9	16.9	0.3
	February	137,301	45.7	17.3	18.0	2.6	16.1	0.3
	March	140,056	44.3	15.2	20.0	3.0	17.2	0.3
	April	132,138	43.6	13.4	22.3	2.7	17.7	0.3
	May	137,745	43.3	12.7	24.0	2.1	17.6	0.3
	June	145,523	42.3	13.3	25.5	2.6	15.9	0.4
	July	157,846	42.1	14.1	25.7	2.9	14.9	0.3
	August	162,822	42.8	13.7	25.7	3.5	13.9	0.4
	September	147,358	43.4	14.7	25.5	3.2	12.9	0.3
	October	143,742	44.3	14.1	25.2	3.2	13.0	0.2
	November	143,867	45.7	18.3	17.2	3.7	14.8	0.3
	December	154,350	45.9	19.5	14.4	3.9	16.0	0.3
1973	January	159,320	47.2	19.3	13.1	3.9	15.8	0.7
	February	143,109	47.4	18.1	14.0	4.1	16.0	0.4
	March	147,754	45.6	16.2	16.2	4.5	17.2	0.3
	April	139,273	46.0	14.4	17.9	4.2	17.2	0.3
	May	147,021	44.2	14.6	20.2	3.8	16.8	0.4
	June	160,962	43.5	16.0	21.6	4.2	14.5	0.2
	July	172,539	44.1	16.5	22.5	4.0	12.7	0.2
	August	175,928	44.5	17.2	21.6	4.4	11.9	0.4
	September	156,304	45.6	17.2	21.0	4.9	11.0	0.3
	October	153,888	45.6	17.6	19.8	4.8	11.8	0.4
	November	140,785	47.3	16.6	16.5	5.7	13.5	0.4
	December	153,276	47.9	16.3	13.2	5.1	17.1	0.4
1974	January	156,906	47.0	16.6	13.3	4.8	18.2	0.1
	February	142,371	46.6	15.7	13.3	5.6	18.6	0.2
	March	149,933	45.3	14.6	15.8	5.8	18.4	0.1
	April	141,913	44.5	13.9	16.9	4.9	19.6	0.2
	May	153,439	44.3	14.7	18.4	4.2	18.2	0.2
	June	156,027	43.3	14.7	20.3	4.4	17.1	0.2
	July	177,797	42.9	15.6	20.9	5.6	14.8	0.2
	August	173,699	43.1	15.6	20.3	7.0	13.8	0.2
	September	152,083	42.9	16.4	19.3	7.1	14.1	0.2
	October	151,786	44.3	16.7	18.6	7.0	13.2	0.2
	November	149,581	44.9	18.4	15.2	7.2	14.1	0.2
	December	159,309	45.6	19.3	12.4	8.1	14.4	0.2
1975	January	163,498	45.8	18.7	12.1	8.1	15.2	0.1
	February	146,338	46.0	17.0	12.3	8.3	16.3	0.1
	March	R154,932	44.6	15.0	12.9	9.2	18.1	0.2
	April	R145,287	44.2	14.6	14.0	8.7	18.3	0.2
	May	153,300						

Total Production



*Includes electricity produced from geothermal power, wood, and waste.

R=Revised data.

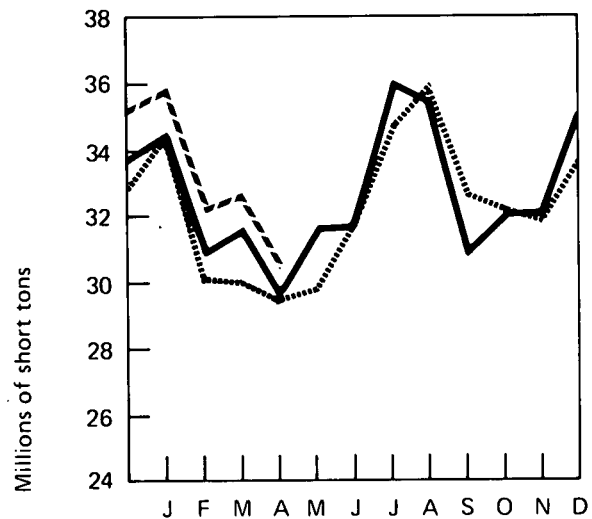
Sources: Federal Power Commission.

Production data for latest month are from Edison Electric Institute.

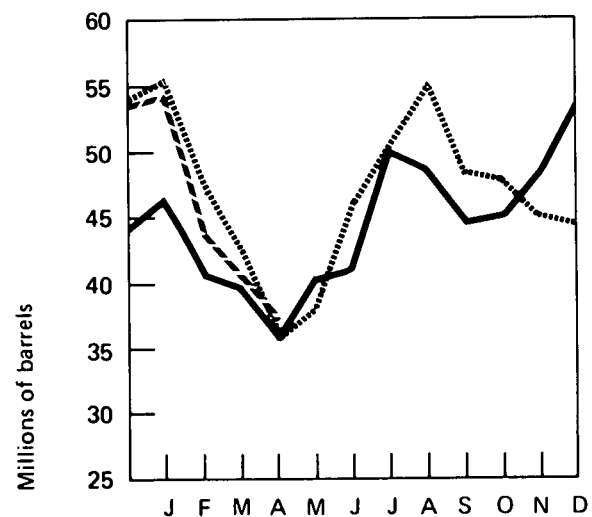
Fuel Consumption

	Coal	Oil	Gas
	In thousands of short tons	In thousands of barrels	In millions of cubic feet
1972 January	30,231	46,555	251,029
February	28,946	43,325	258,859
March	28,472	38,809	294,804
April	26,093	32,325	312,229
May	26,823	32,106	351,543
June	27,749	35,098	394,585
July	30,214	40,646	433,533
August	31,651	41,073	448,594
September	28,988	38,723	398,799
October	29,133	42,876	337,567
November	29,926	47,914	262,447
December	32,817	54,479	234,683
1973 January	34,591	55,773	219,270
February	30,921	46,978	212,983
March	30,746	42,701	255,314
April	29,209	35,845	267,151
May	29,683	38,097	316,989
June	31,953	46,669	363,239
July	34,833	50,956	414,408
August	36,065	55,166	482,053
September	32,723	47,937	418,776
October	32,398	48,033	327,010
November	31,856	45,158	247,038
December	33,704	44,696	217,049
1974 January	34,599	46,745	219,338
February	30,857	40,687	201,587
March	31,638	39,645	254,175
April	29,679	35,959	259,313
May	31,700	40,831	306,945
June	31,719	41,227	346,584
July	36,111	50,119	403,391
August	35,555	48,970	380,585
September	30,989	44,550	313,079
October	32,127	45,268	298,109
November	32,211	48,525	238,908
December	35,176	53,648	207,095
1975 January	35,853	54,169	204,931
February	32,104	43,670	188,684
March	32,783	40,399	210,283
April	30,452	37,099	213,580

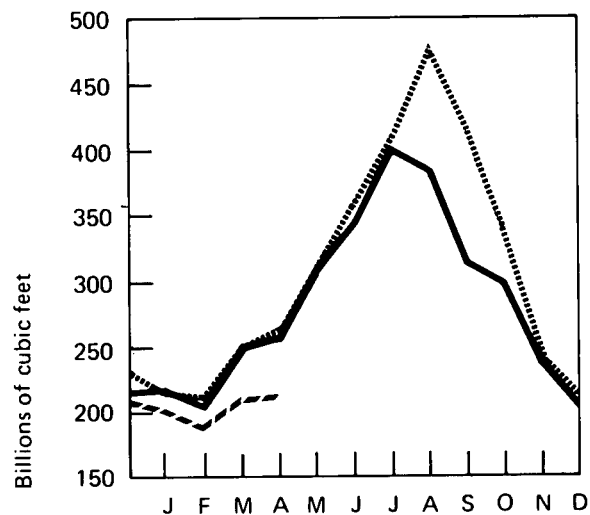
Coal Consumption



Oil Consumption



Gas Consumption



..... 1973
 — 1974
 - - - 1975

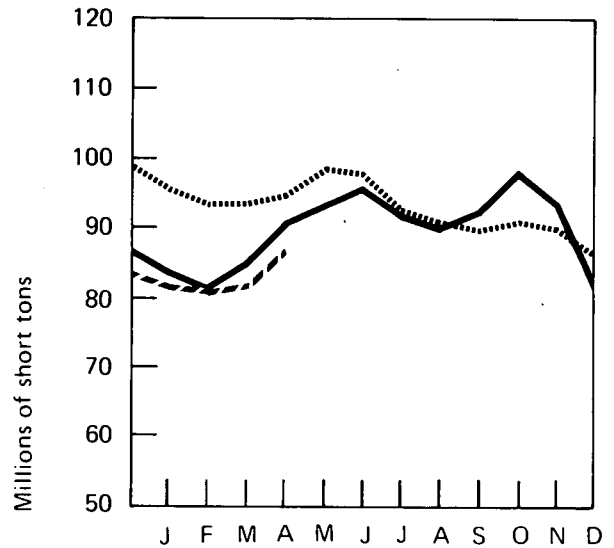
Source: Federal Power Commission.

Electric Utilities (Continued)

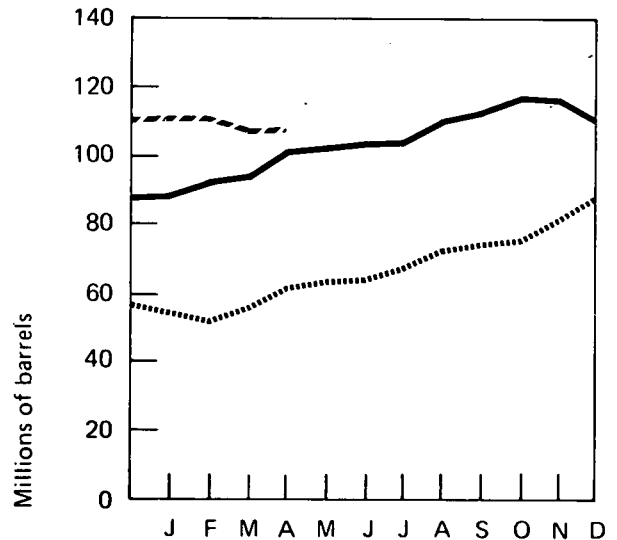
Stocks at End of Month

		Coal	Oil
		In thousands of short tons	In thousands of barrels
1972	January	76,876	46,055
	February	77,138	47,111
	March	80,296	52,213
	April	84,984	55,730
	May	91,778	57,399
	June	96,553	58,815
	July	93,760	60,786
	August	96,611	66,024
	September	98,396	66,004
	October	102,205	65,531
	November	102,477	62,067
	December	98,671	57,686
1973	January	95,017	53,691
	February	92,993	50,858
	March	93,986	54,885
	April	94,991	62,411
	May	98,722	64,259
	June	97,995	65,003
	July	92,215	67,987
	August	91,356	73,259
	September	90,156	74,863
	October	91,428	76,343
	November	90,369	81,224
	December	86,880	88,228
1974	January	83,366	89,053
	February	80,962	92,645
	March	84,257	94,187
	April	90,901	100,210
	May	93,628	103,606
	June	95,811	104,316
	July	91,616	105,919
	August	89,691	110,997
	September	92,704	113,570
	October	98,373	117,564
	November	93,825	116,558
	December	83,652	111,990
1975	January	81,429	110,304
	February	81,065	111,581
	March	81,872	113,377
	April	86,656	113,930

Coal Stocks



Oil Stocks



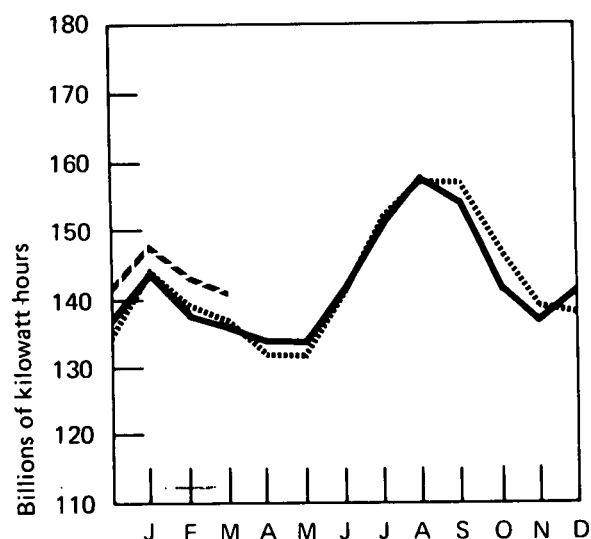
Source: Federal Power Commission.

..... 1973
 — 1974
 --- 1975

Sales

		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other*	Total
		In millions of kilowatt hours				
1972	January	46,353	27,965	50,526	4,579	129,423
	February	45,652	27,921	50,552	4,619	128,744
	March	43,559	27,856	52,086	4,606	128,107
	April	40,460	27,765	51,992	4,422	124,639
	May	38,044	27,983	53,489	4,430	123,946
	June	41,213	30,257	53,673	4,469	129,612
	July	47,813	32,211	52,702	4,666	137,392
	August	51,463	33,535	55,023	4,723	144,744
	September	50,888	33,522	55,548	4,928	144,886
	October	44,352	31,068	56,213	4,823	136,456
	November	41,672	29,426	55,251	4,986	131,335
	December	47,139	29,764	53,923	5,060	135,886
1973	January	52,840	31,182	55,274	5,209	144,505
	February	49,601	30,445	54,591	4,909	139,546
	March	46,315	30,100	55,866	4,822	137,103
	April	41,821	29,038	55,937	4,571	131,367
	May	39,825	30,060	56,838	4,638	131,361
	June	44,967	33,194	57,368	4,764	140,293
	July	54,123	36,147	57,152	5,140	152,562
	August	56,742	36,820	58,865	5,054	157,481
	September	56,210	36,711	59,178	5,211	157,310
	October	47,207	33,289	60,514	5,032	146,042
	November	43,175	31,363	58,464	5,085	138,087
	December	46,442	29,788	56,190	4,896	137,316
1974	January	52,846	30,608	55,754	4,995	144,203
	February	47,832	29,542	54,978	4,708	137,060
	March	46,154	29,309	55,999	4,693	136,155
	April	43,294	28,986	56,497	4,610	133,387
	May	41,215	29,876	57,386	4,685	133,162
	June	46,596	32,800	58,077	4,641	142,114
	July	53,435	35,229	57,899	4,965	151,528
	August	56,558	36,414	59,803	5,069	157,844
	September	53,252	35,830	60,366	4,983	154,431
	October	44,177	32,112	60,053	4,792	141,134
	November	42,773	30,968	57,361	4,969	136,071
	December	50,368	31,757	53,878	4,974	140,977
1975	January	55,547	33,026	54,280	5,245	148,098
	February	52,185	32,441	53,142	4,984	142,752
	March	49,974	32,005	53,182	4,914	140,074

Total Sales



*Includes street lighting and trolley cars.
Source: Federal Power Commission.

NUCLEAR POWER

One U.S. nuclear powerplant, Calvert Cliffs 1 (800 megawatts), located in Maryland near Washington, D.C., came into commercial operation during May. The plant is owned by Baltimore Gas and Electric Company.

One foreign plant, Barsebaeck 1 (580 megawatts), near Malmo, Sweden, came on line during May.

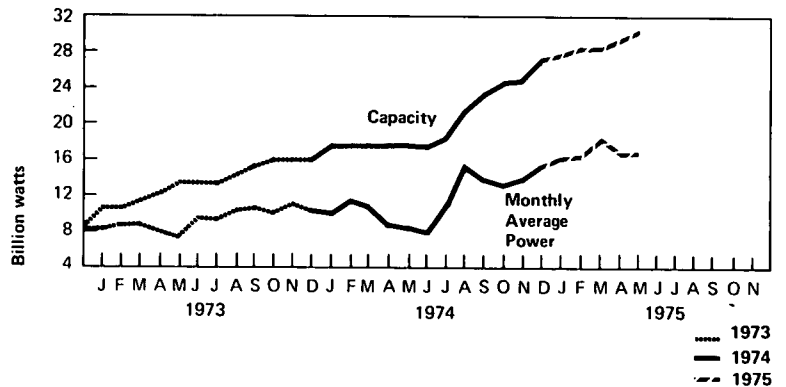
Both domestic and foreign capacity factors for May were lower than the average values for the year 1974.

Conversion plants operated at only 16 percent of capacity during April, judging from shipments of UF_6 during the month. The March level was 78 percent.

U.S. Nuclear Powerplant Operations

	Capacity	Monthly Average Power	Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation
In net electrical megawatts			
1972 January	7,349	5,720	2.9
February	7,349	5,165	2.6
March	7,349	5,750	3.0
April	7,349	5,124	2.7
May	7,349	3,918	2.1
June	7,349	5,375	2.6
July	7,349	6,227	2.9
August	8,149	7,742	3.5
September	8,149	6,589	3.2
October	8,149	6,539	3.2
November	8,149	7,475	3.7
December	8,653	8,125	3.9
1973 January	10,901	8,395	3.9
February	10,901	8,821	4.1
March	11,701	8,991	4.5
April	12,501	8,161	4.2
May	13,769	7,657	3.8
June	13,769	9,429	4.2
July	13,769	9,355	4.0
August	14,640	10,463	4.4
September	15,513	10,815	4.9
October	16,179	10,036	4.8
November	16,179	11,308	5.7
December	16,179	10,543	5.1
1974 January	17,734	10,230	4.9
February	17,734	11,744	5.5
March	17,734	11,015	5.5
April	17,734	8,746	4.3
May	17,734	8,254	4.0
June	17,710	8,223	4.0
July	18,722	11,321	4.8
August	21,571	15,605	6.7
September	23,667	13,894	6.6
October	24,736	13,515	6.7
November	24,641	14,080	6.8
December	27,399	15,509	7.6
1975 January	27,944	16,271	7.5
February	28,464	16,472	7.6
March	28,464	18,182	8.7
April	29,520	16,482	8.2
May	*30,319	*16,878	*8.2

U.S. Nuclear Powerplants



*Preliminary data.

Sources: Capacity (maximum dependable capacity) and Monthly Average Power data for June 1974 forward for plants in commercial operation are from U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; remaining data are from Federal Power Commission.

Commercial Nuclear Power Generation by Major Non-Communist Countries—May 1975

Country	Number of Reactors	Generation of Electricity			
		Capacity	Generation May 1975	Percent of Capacity May 1975	Year 1974
		In gross electrical megawatts	In billions of gross kilowatt hours		
Canada	5	2,380	0.97	55	74
Federal Republic of Germany	7	3,450	*1.51	*73	57
France	10	3,070	1.56	68	57
Great Britain	29	6,140	**2.28	**55	61
India	3	620	0.32	69	55
Italy	3	630	0.34	73	61
Japan	8	3,890	0.99	34	61
Spain	3	1,120	0.54	64	75
Sweden	5	3,310	0.97	39	20
Switzerland	3	1,050	0.69	88	76
United States	51	36,480	14.71	54	57
Total	127	62,140	24.88	55	58

*Figures do not include Wuergassen for which generation figures were not available.

**Figures are for 4-week operating period.

Source: Nucleonics Week Magazine.

U.S. Uranium Enrichment — May 1975

	Domestic Customers	Foreign Customers	Total
Separative Work Performed (in metric tons of separative work units)	202.38	312.32	514.70
Cost (in millions of dollars)	9.321	13.893	23.214
Product Quantity (in metric tons of uranium)	46.66	74.24	120.90
Average Enrichment (in percent U-235)	3.008	2.615	2.767
Feed Requirement (in metric tons of uranium)	256.37	388.68	645.05

Source: U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration.

Summary of Monthly Nuclear Fuel Cycle—April 1975

Fuel Cycle Activity	Product	Processed Material* In MTU except where noted	Percent Utilization of Industry Capacity	Energy Content of Processed Material** In billion Btu except where noted	Energy Consumed in Fuel Cycle Activity***	Cost Contribution to Electric Power+ In mills per kilowatt hour
Milling	Yellowcake (U ₃ O ₈) Deliveries	480	39	164,000	266	0.54
Conversion	Uranium Hexafluoride (UF ₆) Deliveries	228	16	78,000	49	0.07
Enrichment	Enriched UF ₆ Deliveries	177 (605 MT-SWU)	++	309,000	17,586	0.86
Fabrication	Finished Fuel Assemblies Produced	158	66	322,000	249	0.46
Powerplant Operation	New Fuel Receipts	111	—	—	—	—
	Electricity Generated	14,018 (billion kWh)	57	139,000	2,400	8.37
	Spent Fuel Discharged	33	—	—	—	—
Reprocessing	Spent Fuel Received	17	—	—	—	0.02
	Spent Fuel Reprocessed	0	—	—	—	—

*Units of measure are discussed in Explanatory Notes 7 and 8.

**Assumes 25,000 MWD/MTU for heat content of enriched uranium and a 6:1 feed-to-product ratio at the enrichment plant.

***Energy requirements for processing are obtained from U.S.A.E.C. Report No.WASH 1248.

+Cost contribution is computed from unit prices paid for current month's production and requirement for a model 1000-MWe reactor operating at 80 percent capacity factor, given in U.S.A.E.C. Report No.WASH 1174-74. Because of the long lead time required for nuclear fuel processing, the sum of the numbers in this column does not necessarily reflect the fuel cost of current electricity production.

++ERDA's enrichment plants are presently operating at maximum utilization of available electric power, with the excess production being placed in the "preproduction stockpile" in anticipation of high demand for enriched uranium in the 1980's.

Source: FEA.

Part 5

Consumption

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Domestic energy consumption in April 1975 totaled 6.032 quadrillion Btu, 3.8 percent above the April 1974 level of 5.809. No sectoral breakdown is available for April as yet.

The revised consumption total for March was 6.357 quadrillion Btu, 2.661 quadrillion Btu of which was consumed by the Residential and Commercial Sector, up 9.0 percent from March 1974. Direct consumption of primary fuels amounted to 62.4 percent of the sector total (coal was 0.9 percent, dry natural gas, 39.8 percent, and petroleum products, 21.7 percent). Consumption of electricity accounted for the remaining 37.6 percent.

The Industrial Sector consumed 2.133 quadrillion Btu in March 1975, down 9.9 percent from March 1974. Coal accounted for 17.7 percent of the 1975 figure, 28.2 percent was dry natural gas, 24.7 percent was petroleum products, and 29.4 percent was electricity.

Consumption in the Transportation Sector was 1.563 quadrillion Btu, up 4.4 percent from March 1974. Petroleum products accounted for 95.0 percent of the total. Natural gas consumed by pipelines, and electricity used by railroads and for street and highway lighting accounted for the balance.

Note: The methodology used to compute natural gas consumption by the various economic sectors has been changed. Consequently the tables appearing in this section have been revised. See footnote 2 of the table on page 50 for a discussion of the new methodology.

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION AND FORECAST

Total demand for petroleum products during the 4 weeks ending June 6 increased contra-seasonally from the 4-week period ending May 23 to 15.56 million barrels per day. This was still 32,000 barrels per day below the same period last year, however.

Domestic demand for motor gasoline for the 4 weeks ending June 6 was 6.89 million barrels per day. This was 170,000 barrels per day, or 2.5 percent, above the forecast level.

Domestic demand for distillate fuel oil for the 4 weeks ending June 6 was 2.62 million barrels per day. This was 160,000 barrels per day, or 6.5 percent, above the forecast level of 2.46 million barrels per day.

Domestic demand for residual fuel oil for the 4 weeks ending June 6 was 2.11 million barrels per day, which was 200,000 barrels per day, or 10.5 percent, higher than the forecast level.

Energy Consumption

Energy Consumption by the Residential and Commercial Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)	Petroleum ²	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	January	0.038	1.277	0.707	0.299	0.713	3.033	3.033
	February	0.032	1.131	0.653	0.285	0.610	2.711	5.744
	March	0.025	0.940	0.620	0.272	0.629	2.486	8.229
	April	0.016	0.755	0.527	0.253	0.569	2.120	10.349
	May	0.017	0.543	0.562	0.250	0.612	1.983	12.332
	June	0.017	0.350	0.510	0.279	0.710	1.865	14.179
	July	0.017	0.270	0.504	0.321	0.808	1.920	16.117
	August	0.018	0.243	0.560	0.332	0.873	2.027	18.143
	September	0.024	0.269	0.539	0.330	0.732	1.894	20.037
	October	0.028	0.339	0.592	0.287	0.650	1.897	21.934
	November	0.031	0.617	0.662	0.267	0.602	2.179	24.113
	December	0.033	0.897	0.648	0.271	0.664	2.514	26.627
	TOTAL	0.295	7.632	7.083	3.445	8.172	26.627	
1974	January	0.041	1.245	0.664	0.296	0.705	2.951	2.951
	February	0.035	1.049	0.593	0.275	0.611	2.563	5.513
	March	0.028	0.934	0.568	0.269	0.644	2.442	7.955
	April	0.019	0.750	0.532	0.258	0.597	2.156	10.110
	May	0.017	0.504	0.499	0.254	0.657	1.930	12.040
	June	0.016	0.340	0.510	0.282	0.694	1.841	13.881
	July	0.015	0.280	0.506	0.315	0.846	1.962	15.843
	August	0.021	0.246	0.522	0.330	0.818	1.936	17.779
	September	0.026	0.276	0.513	0.316	0.659	1.791	19.570
	October	0.028	0.412	0.591	0.272	0.641	1.944	21.513
	November	0.028	0.603	0.575	0.263	0.643	2.113	23.626
	December	0.032	0.996	0.630	0.292	0.744	2.693	26.319
	TOTAL	0.306	7.634	6.701	3.420	8.258	26.319	
1975	January	0.036	1.210	0.651	0.315	0.771	2.984	2.984
	February	0.024	1.127	0.561	0.300	0.667	2.680	5.662
	March	0.025	1.058	0.577	0.291	0.710	2.661	8.323
	TOTAL	0.085	3.395	1.789	0.906	2.148	8.323	

Energy Consumption by the Industrial Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)	Petroleum ³	Hydroelectric	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
		In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu							
1973	January	0.393	0.812	0.640	0.003	0.189	0.449	2.486	2.486
	February	0.362	0.746	0.591	0.003	0.186	0.399	2.286	4.772
	March	0.369	0.787	0.561	0.003	0.191	0.441	2.351	7.124
	April	0.363	0.783	0.477	0.003	0.191	0.430	2.247	9.370
	May	0.369	0.843	0.508	0.003	0.194	0.475	2.392	11.762
	June	0.351	0.799	0.461	0.003	0.196	0.499	2.309	14.071
	July	0.345	0.852	0.456	0.003	0.195	0.490	2.342	16.413
	August	0.340	0.836	0.507	0.003	0.201	0.528	2.416	18.829
	September	0.329	0.818	0.488	0.003	0.202	0.448	2.288	21.117
	October	0.363	1.016	0.536	0.003	0.206	0.468	2.592	23.709
	November	0.374	1.010	0.599	0.003	0.199	0.451	2.636	26.345
	December	0.412	1.031	0.586	0.003	0.192	0.469	2.693	29.038
	TOTAL	4.370	10.335	6.409	0.036	2.341	5.547	29.038	
1974	January	0.390	0.776	0.605	0.003	0.190	0.452	2.417	2.417
	February	0.366	0.796	0.541	0.003	0.188	0.417	2.310	4.727
	March	0.369	0.829	0.518	0.003	0.191	0.458	2.368	7.095
	April	0.363	0.697	0.485	0.003	0.193	0.446	2.188	9.283
	May	0.354	0.812	0.455	0.003	0.196	0.506	2.325	11.608
	June	0.337	0.778	0.465	0.003	0.198	0.487	2.268	13.876
	July	0.336	0.843	0.462	0.003	0.198	0.531	2.372	16.249
	August	0.346	0.876	0.476	0.003	0.204	0.506	2.411	18.659
	September	0.348	0.944	0.468	0.003	0.206	0.430	2.399	21.058
	October	0.358	0.988	0.539	0.003	0.205	0.484	2.576	23.635
	November	0.323	0.988	0.525	0.003	0.196	0.478	2.513	26.147
	December	0.319	0.912	0.575	0.003	0.184	0.469	2.462	28.609
	TOTAL	4.208	10.240	6.111	0.036	2.348	5.665	28.609	
1975	January	0.356	0.673	0.594	0.003	0.185	0.454	2.265	2.265
	February	0.356	0.592	0.511	0.003	0.181	0.404	2.046	4.311
	March	0.378	0.602	0.526	0.003	0.181	0.443	2.133	6.444
	TOTAL	1.089	1.867	1.631	0.009	0.548	1.300	6.444	

Energy Consumption by the Transportation Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry) ⁴	Petroleum	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
		In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu						
1973	January	0.001	0.085	1.511	0.005	0.013	1.615	1.615
	February	0.001	0.076	1.417	0.005	0.011	1.510	3.125
	March	0.001	0.070	1.502	0.005	0.012	1.589	4.714
	April	0.001	0.062	1.412	0.005	0.010	1.490	6.204
	May	0.001	0.056	1.540	0.004	0.011	1.612	7.816
	June	0.001	0.047	1.471	0.004	0.011	1.534	9.350
	July	0.001	0.046	1.528	0.004	0.011	1.589	10.939
	August	0.001	0.044	1.588	0.005	0.012	1.649	12.589
	September	0.001	0.044	1.437	0.005	0.010	1.497	14.085
	October	0.001	0.055	1.520	0.005	0.011	1.592	15.677
	November	0.001	0.066	1.523	0.005	0.012	1.607	17.285
	December	0.001	0.078	1.491	0.005	0.013	1.589	18.873
	TOTAL	0.009	0.729	17.940	0.058	0.137	18.873	
1974	January	0.001	0.073	1.398	0.005	0.013	1.491	1.491
	February	0.001	0.067	1.300	0.005	0.011	1.384	2.875
	March	0.001	0.064	1.416	0.005	0.012	1.498	4.372
	April	0.001	0.052	1.397	0.005	0.011	1.466	5.838
	May	0.001	0.048	1.484	0.005	0.012	1.549	7.387
	June	0.001	0.041	1.449	0.005	0.011	1.506	8.893
	July	0.001	0.041	1.513	0.005	0.012	1.571	10.465
	August	0.001	0.041	1.532	0.005	0.012	1.590	12.055
	September	0.001	0.044	1.392	0.005	0.010	1.452	13.508
	October	0.001	0.051	1.506	0.005	0.012	1.575	15.083
	November	0.001	0.058	1.453	0.005	0.013	1.530	16.613
	December	0.001	0.069	1.546	0.006	0.014	1.635	18.248
	TOTAL	0.009	0.648	17.386	0.060	0.144	18.248	
1975	January	0.001	0.068	1.499	0.006	0.014	1.587	1.587
	February	0.001	0.062	1.344	0.005	0.012	1.424	3.011
	March	0.001	0.060	1.484	0.005	0.013	1.563	4.574
	TOTAL	0.002	0.191	4.326	0.016	0.039	4.574	

¹ The methodology used for the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, and Transportation Sector calculations is provided in the footnotes of the "Energy Consumption by Economic Sector and Primary Source" table on page 50. Printed totals may differ slightly from the sum of their row/column components due to independent rounding. Much of the data in these tables have been revised this month because of base data revisions or methodological changes (as in the case of natural gas).

² The percentage share used in calculating Residential and Commercial consumption of petroleum was 52.5 percent for 1973 and 52.3 percent for 1974 and 1975.

³ The percentage share used in calculating Industrial consumption of petroleum was 47.5 percent for 1973 and 47.7 percent for 1974 and 1975.

⁴ The percentage share used in calculating Transportation consumption of natural gas was 3.9 percent for 1973 and 3.5 percent for 1974 and 1975.

Energy Consumption by Economic Sector and Primary Source — March 1975 (In quadrillion (10¹⁵) Btu)

Sector	Primary Energy Source					Primary Energy Consumption	Electricity Distributed ⁶	Net Energy Consumption	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed ⁷	Ultimate Energy Disposition
	Coal ¹	Natural Gas (dry) ²	Petroleum ³	Hydroelectric ⁴	Nuclear ⁵					
Residential and Commercial	0.025	1.058	0.577	—	—	1.660	0.291	1.951	0.710	2.661
Industrial	0.378	0.602	0.526	0.003	—	1.509	0.181	1.690	0.443	2.133
Transportation	0.001	0.060	1.484	—	(⁸)	1.545	0.005	1.550	0.013	1.563
Electric Utilities	0.729	0.215	0.247	0.302	0.151	1.644	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1.132	1.935	2.833	0.305	0.151	6.357	0.478	5.191	1.166	6.357

¹ Data are from the Bureau of Mines. Includes anthracite and bituminous coal and lignite.

² Aggregate data are from the Bureau of Mines. FPC provided data on natural gas consumed by electric utilities. Data from the American Gas Association are used for the Residential and Commercial Sector. Natural gas used in transportation, mostly for pipeline use, is estimated to be 3.5% of total natural gas consumption less electric utilities. This percentage is derived from 1974 Bureau of Mines data on consumption. The Industrial Sector is then the difference between the total and the sum of the other sectors.

³ Aggregate petroleum data are from the Federal Energy Administration. FPC provided data on oil consumed by electric utilities. Petroleum consumed in transportation was calculated based on Department of Transportation data as follows: Motor gasoline - 100%; naphtha jet fuel - 100%; kerosine jet fuel - 97%; distillate fuel oil - 30.3%; residual fuel oil - 11.2%; all other products - 4.7%. The remainder is distributed to economic sectors using the following percentage shares, derived from 1974 Bureau of Mines data on consumption: Residential and Commercial - 52.3%; Industrial - 47.7%.

⁴ FPC hydroelectric power production plus net imports of electricity from Canada. These imports, estimated at 0.011 quadrillion Btu per month, were assumed to be from hydroelectric power sources. Monthly industrial hydroelectric power consumption is estimated to be one-twelfth of the preliminary Bureau of Mines annual figure for 1974.

⁵ FPC nuclear power production.

⁶ Electricity was distributed using FPC and Edison Electric Institute data on kilowatt-hour sales to ultimate customers. Electrical energy consumed by railroads and for street and highway lighting was distributed to the Transportation Sector. All "other" sales, largely for use in government buildings, were distributed to the Residential and Commercial Sector.

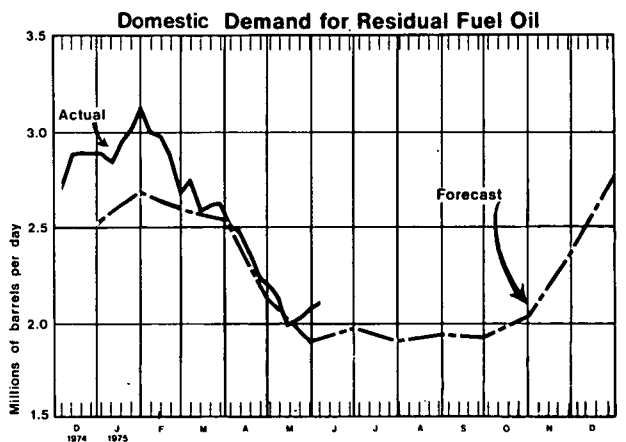
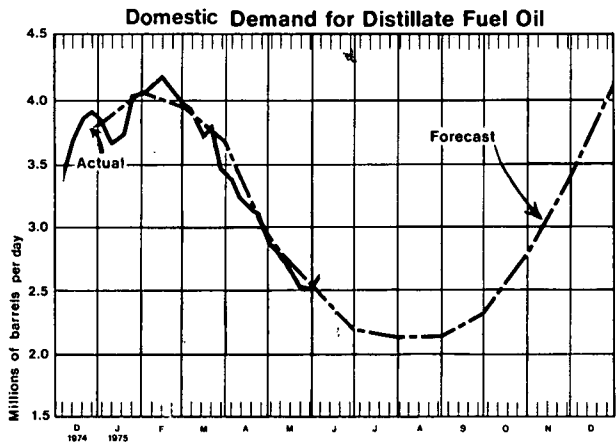
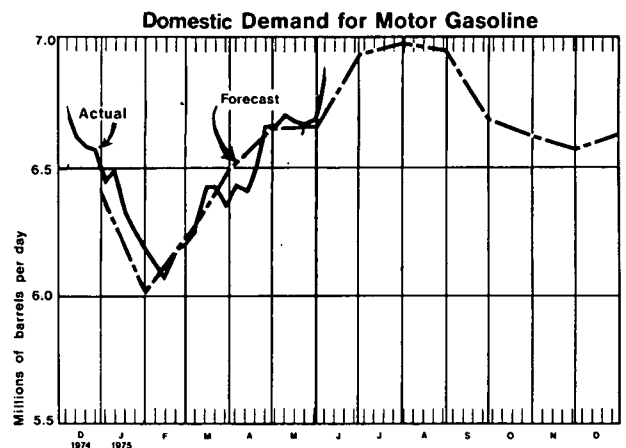
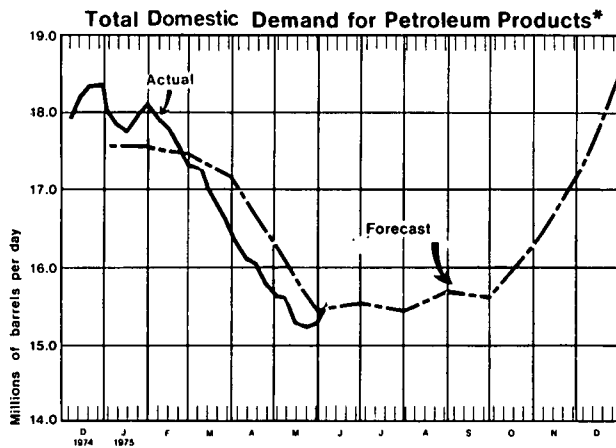
⁷ In generating electricity with nuclear or fossil fuels, approximately 65 percent of the energy is lost in the form of heat. Transmission and distribution losses consume about an additional 3 percent of the energy inputs of the utility industry. In order to fully account for all energy consumed both directly and indirectly (i.e., ultimate energy disposition), the electricity losses are allocated to the final end-use sectors in proportion to their direct kilowatt-hour usage.

⁸ Negligible.

Percent Changes in Energy Consumption for March 1975 by Source

	March 1975 Consumption	Percent Change from March 1974	Cumulative Percent Change from 1974 (January through March)
	In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu		
Refined Petroleum Products	2.833	+ 3.3	+ 2.5
Motor Gasoline	1.042	+ 4.0	+ 4.3
Jet Fuel	0.177	+ 6.5	+13.8
Distillate	0.625	+10.0	+ 5.8
Residual	0.505	+ 2.9	+ 0.3
Other Petroleum Products	0.484	- 5.3	- 4.8
Natural Gas (Dry)	1.935	- 7.2	- 6.9
Coal (Anthracite, bituminous, and lignite)	1.132	+ 4.4	+ 1.7
Electricity (Sales)	0.478	+ 2.9	+ 3.2
Total Energy Use	6.357	+ 0.8	- 0.4
Economic Sector Consumption			
Residential and Commercial	2.661	+ 9.0	+ 4.6
Industrial	2.133	- 9.9	- 9.2
Transportation	1.563	+ 4.4	+ 4.6

Petroleum Consumption and Forecast



*See Explanatory Note 9.

Notes

- Domestic Demand** — Demand for products, in terms of real consumption, is not available; production plus imports plus withdrawals from primary stocks is used as a proxy for consumption. Secondary stocks, not measured by FEA, are substantial for some products.
- Actuals** — Four-week moving averages.
- Forecast** — Forecast petroleum product demand assumes normal weather conditions and projected economic activity. The forecast is periodically revised to take into account actual weather conditions and actual values of other predictor variables as they become available.

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

The average number of rotary rigs drilling for oil and gas in May declined for the second consecutive month to 1,592. This was the first time the rig count fell below 1,600 since November 1974. Compared with May 1974, however, there was a 13-percent increase in active rotary rigs.

The number of wells drilled during May totaled 2,442, a decrease of 316 wells from the previous month.

In May there were 143 more oil wells, but 69 fewer gas wells, drilled than in the same month last year.

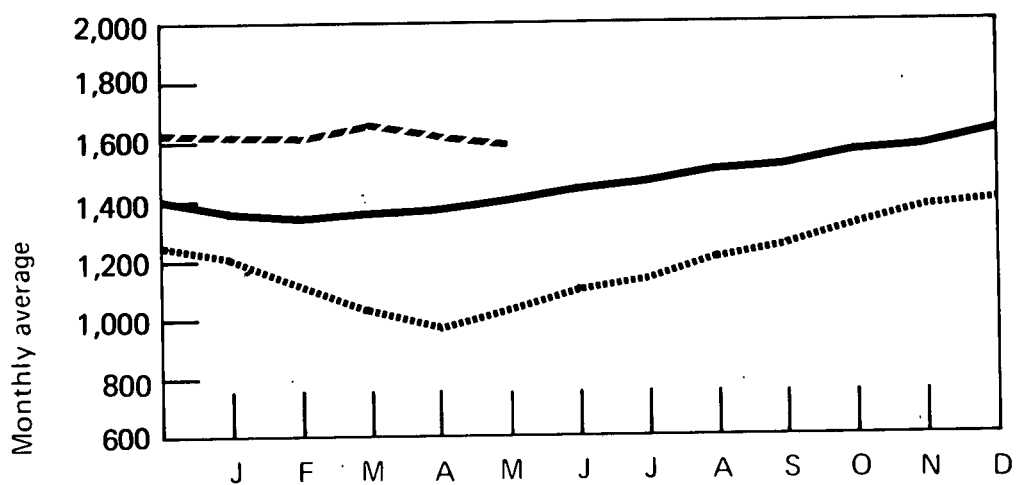
Following a 2-month decline, the number of seismic crews prospecting for hydrocarbons during May reflected a gain of 3 crews over the April level. Of the 286 total crews for May, 254 were operating onshore and 32 offshore. Last year at this time there were 313 crews in operation (278 land, 35 marine).

Oil and Gas Exploration

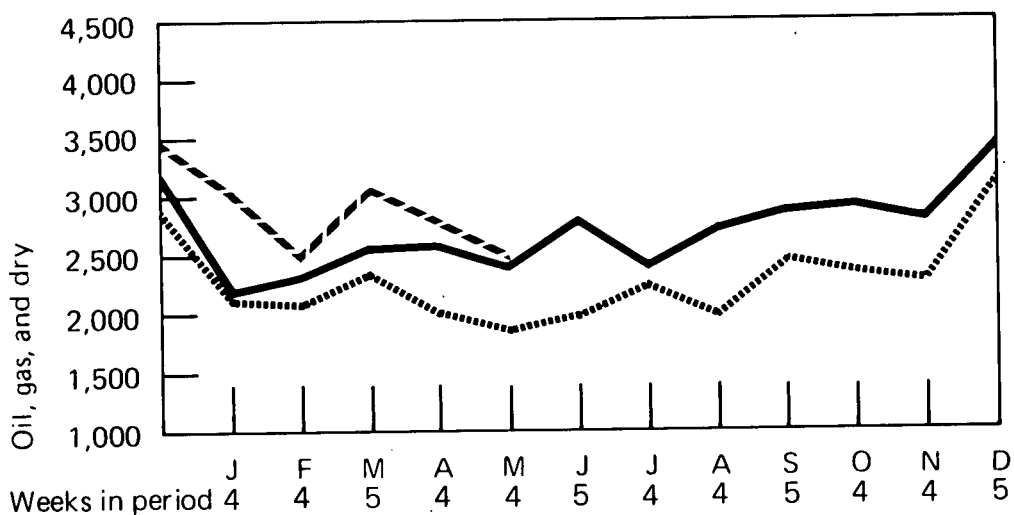
		Rotary Rigs in Operation	Wells Drilled				Total Footage of Wells Drilled
		Monthly average	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	
1972	January	1,147	807	281	851	1,939	9,441,238
	February	1,071	965	350	955	2,270	12,381,669
	March	1,034	1,210	394	889	2,493	12,406,433
	April	1,002	923	355	788	2,066	9,902,253
	May	1,005	920	332	816	2,068	10,218,488
	June	1,049	1,042	395	903	2,340	11,009,513
	July	1,104	833	335	795	1,963	9,212,931
	August	1,130	946	410	924	2,280	11,334,867
	September	1,152	1,065	468	1,009	2,542	11,634,026
	October	1,165	792	539	919	2,250	10,944,312
	November	1,186	860	535	975	2,370	12,360,912
	December	1,241	985	536	1,290	2,811	14,190,138
1973	January	1,219	758	406	899	2,063	10,972,665
	February	1,126	777	487	765	2,029	10,655,936
	March	1,049	953	504	909	2,366	12,317,756
	April	993	699	489	777	1,965	10,433,987
	May	1,046	749	407	647	1,803	9,622,110
	June	1,118	767	432	795	1,994	10,814,600
	July	1,155	912	504	840	2,256	10,995,939
	August	1,222	724	456	739	1,919	9,632,819
	September	1,266	854	690	940	2,484	12,075,280
	October	1,334	790	554	958	2,302	11,693,672
	November	1,390	822	606	865	2,293	11,823,350
	December	1,405	1,087	827	1,208	3,122	15,529,582
1974	January	1,372	763	577	803	2,143	10,391,797
	February	1,355	901	600	816	2,317	12,160,308
	March	1,367	936	638	1,003	2,577	12,844,135
	April	1,381	947	700	945	2,592	13,349,007
	May	1,412	957	520	870	2,347	11,459,595
	June	1,432	1,238	586	982	2,806	12,976,388
	July	1,480	1,008	461	884	2,353	11,801,777
	August	1,518	1,210	555	968	2,733	12,409,855
	September	1,527	1,200	600	1,091	2,891	12,676,090
	October	1,584	1,131	551	1,241	2,923	14,080,534
	November	1,596	1,088	626	1,053	2,767	11,794,937
	December	1,643	1,339	791	1,274	3,404	15,707,092
1975	January	1,615	1,299	655	1,040	2,994	13,189,222
	February	1,611	1,097	458	933	2,488	12,070,712
	March	1,651	1,341	658	1,091	3,090	15,472,260
	April	1,604	1,181	506	1,071	2,758	13,544,705
	May	1,592	1,100	451	891	2,442	12,054,485

Sources: Rotary Rigs - Hughes Tool Company.
Wells - American Petroleum Institute.

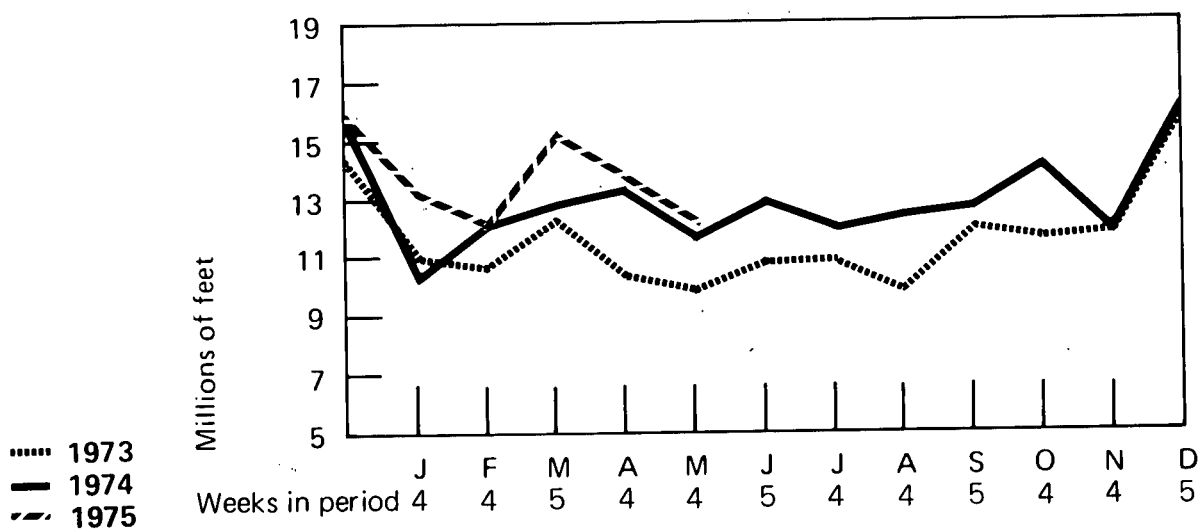
Rotary Rigs in Operation



Total Wells Drilled



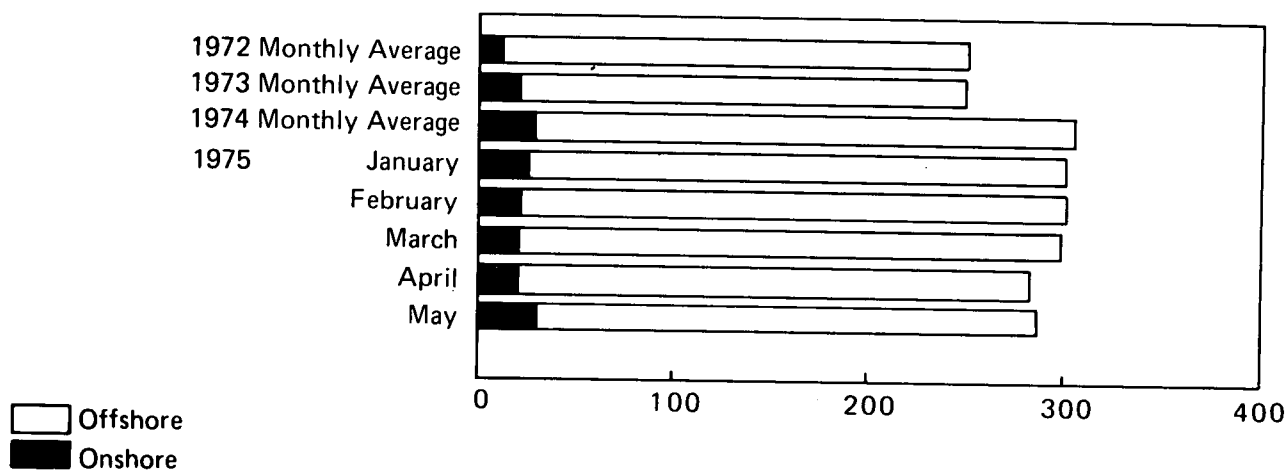
Total Footage of Wells Drilled



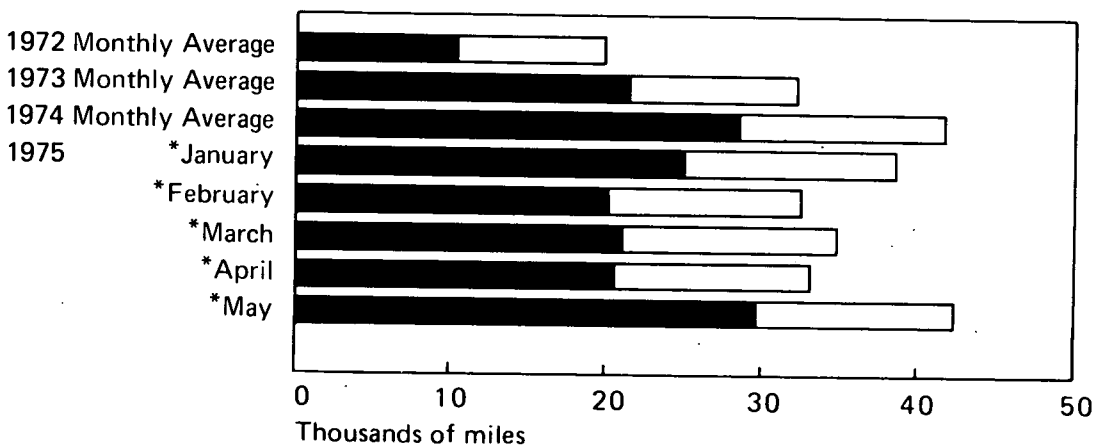
Oil and Gas Exploration (Continued)

	Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration			Line Miles of Seismic Exploration		
	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore	Onshore	Total
1972 Monthly Average	12	239	251	10,306	9,333	19,639
1973 Monthly Average	23	227	250	21,579	10,597	32,175
1974 Monthly Average	31	274	305	28,482	13,219	41,701
May	35	278	313	32,550	Estimates* 13,677	46,227
June	38	279	317	34,200	13,283	47,483
July	35	299	334	32,550	14,710	47,260
August	34	287	321	31,620	14,120	45,740
September	34	287	321	30,600	13,664	44,264
October	32	288	320	29,760	14,169	43,929
November	30	276	306	27,000	13,140	40,140
December	25	275	300	23,250	13,529	36,779
1975						
January	27	274	301	25,110	13,480	38,590
February	24	278	302	20,160	12,353	32,513
March	23	276	299	21,390	13,578	34,968
April	23	260	283	20,700	12,379	33,079
May	32	254	286	29,760	12,496	42,256

Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration



Line Miles of Seismic Exploration



*See Explanatory Note 10.

Source: Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

MOTOR GASOLINE

The average price that retailers paid for regular gasoline increased 1.1 cents per gallon in May. The average selling price, however, increased only 0.8 cent per gallon, indicating that the full amount of gasoline-cost increases resulting from the \$1-per-barrel fee on crude oil imports was not passed through by retailers. The retail dealer margin absorbed some of the impact of the fee and declined 0.3 cent to 8.3 cents per gallon; this was the smallest margin since December 1973.

On a regional basis during May, the West Coast had the highest retail selling price for regular gasoline (55.7 cents per gallon). In contrast, during April the Mid-Atlantic Region had the highest price (54.9 cents per gallon).

FEA's monthly survey of 21 of the Nation's largest marketers of gasoline indicated that all 21 of them had increased prices in May. This was the first time that all 21 companies had raised their prices since the survey was begun in October 1973.

NATURAL GAS

The average price of natural gas sold by major interstate pipeline companies during March was 77.9 cents per thousand cubic feet, 3.5 cents above the February price of 74.4 cents per thousand cubic feet.

CRUDE OIL

During April, the average domestic "new" oil price was \$11.57 per barrel, 10 cents above the revised March figure of \$11.47.

The preliminary April estimate for the refiner acquisition cost of imported crude petroleum was \$13.17 per barrel, 11 cents below the revised March figure of \$13.28.

The preliminary estimate for the average cost of domestic crude purchased by refiners during April was \$8.20 per barrel, 18 cents below the revised March figure of \$8.38.

The preliminary estimate for the composite cost of crude petroleum purchased by refiners during April was \$9.82 per barrel, 9 cents below the revised March figure of \$9.91.

UTILITY FOSSIL FUELS

The U.S. average cost of all fossil fuels delivered to utilities in February 1975 increased moderately by 2.1 cents per million Btu over the January level. This rise was due to cost increases in all three fossil fuels.

The national average cost of natural gas delivered to utilities during February advanced 7.0 cents per million Btu, the largest monthly increase since July 1972 when cost data were first collected. Two regions which consume substantial quantities of natural gas as a utility fuel, the South Atlantic and West South Central, had large price increases of 8.2 cents and 7.4 cents per million Btu, respectively. However, the effect of this gas cost increase on the national average fossil fuel cost was minimal, since gas accounts for only about 16 percent, on a Btu basis, of the total amount of fossil fuels consumed by utilities.

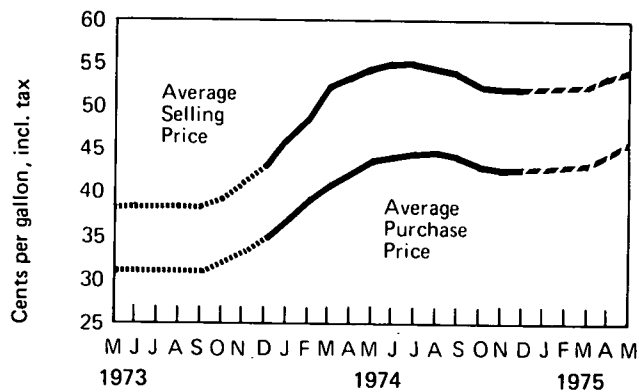
The national average costs of coal and residual fuel oil to utilities exhibited only moderate advances during February of 0.8 and 4.3 cents per million Btu, respectively.

Motor Gasoline

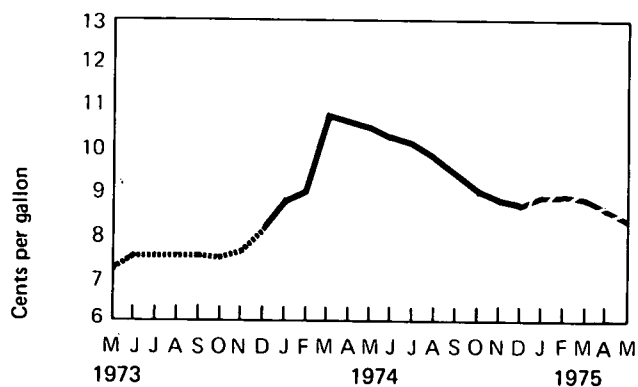
Regular Gasoline at Retail Outlets

		Average Selling Price	Average Purchase Price	Average Dealer Margin
		Cents per gallon, including tax *		
1973	January	37.3	30.5	6.8
	February	36.8	30.1	6.7
	March	37.9	30.8	7.1
	April	38.3	31.0	7.3
	May	38.5	31.2	7.3
	June	38.8	31.2	7.6
	July	38.8	31.2	7.6
	August	38.8	31.2	7.6
	September	38.7	31.1	7.6
	October	39.7	32.2	7.5
	November	41.3	33.6	7.7
	December	43.3	35.1	8.2
1974	January	46.3	37.4	8.9
	February	48.8	39.7	9.1
	March	52.3	41.4	10.9
	April	53.4	42.7	10.7
	May	54.7	44.1	10.6
	June	55.1	44.8	10.3
	July	55.2	45.0	10.2
	August	54.9	45.1	9.8
	September	54.2	44.8	9.4
	October	52.4	43.4	9.0
	November	52.0	43.2	8.8
	December	52.0	43.3	8.7
1975	January	52.4	43.4	9.0
	February	52.5	43.5	9.0
	March	52.6	43.8	8.8
	April	53.5	44.9	8.6
	May	54.3	46.0	8.3

Average Retail Prices For Regular



Average Margins For Regular



*To derive prices excluding taxes, 12.0 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1973 and 12.2 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1974 and 1975. Sources: Platts Oilgram through September 1973. FEA from October 1973 through December 1974. Lundberg Survey, Inc., from January 1975 forward.

Average Selling Prices at Major and Independent Retail Outlets—May 16, 1975

	Cents per gallon, including tax
Regular Gasoline	
Major	54.9
Independent	50.5
National Average	54.3
Premium Gasoline	
Major	59.6
Independent	54.6
National Average	59.0
Diesel Fuel*	
Truck Stops	
Major	51.5
Independent	49.5
National Average	50.3
Service Stations	
Major	52.2
Independent	49.4
National Average	51.0

*See Explanatory Note 11.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Margins for Major and Independent Retail Dealers—May 16, 1975

	Cents per gallon
Regular Gasoline	
Major	8.6
Independent	6.5
National Average	8.3
Diesel Fuel*	
Truck Stops	
Major	5.8
Independent	9.0
National Average	7.0
Service Stations	
Major	7.4
Independent	8.3
National Average	7.7

*See Explanatory Note 11.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Regional Retail Selling Prices and Dealer Margins for Regular Gasoline—May 16, 1975

FEA Region	Selling Price	Margin
	Cents per gallon, including tax	
1A New England	52.9	7.1
1B Mid Atlantic	54.9	7.7
1C Lower Atlantic	54.3	8.5
2 Mid Continent	54.1	7.9
3 Gulf Coast	53.1	10.0
4 Rocky Mountain	54.6	9.4
5 West Coast	55.7	8.4
National Average	54.3	8.3

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Motor Gasoline (Continued)

Retail Gasoline Price Changes for Major Oil Companies During May 1975
and Entitlement Position* During April

Company	Effective Date of Change	Amount of Change Cents per gallon	Entitlement Position (April)
Amerada Hess	May 9	2.00	Seller
American Petrofina	May 7	2.00	Seller
Ashland	May 5	2.00	Seller
Atlantic Richfield	May 17	1.00	Seller
B.P.	May 9	0.60	Seller
Cities Service	May 31	1.50	Buyer
Champlin	May 13	0.70	Buyer
Continental	May 7	1.00	Buyer
Exxon	May 24	1.00	Buyer
Getty	May 30	1.00	Seller
Gulf	May 30	1.00	Buyer
Kerr-McGee	May 20	1.00	Buyer
Mobil	May 15	1.00	Buyer
Phillips	May 8	3.00 (west of Rockies)	Seller
		1.00 (east of Rockies)	
Shell	May 14	1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of California	May 8	1.00	Seller
Standard Oil of Indiana	May 1	1.00	Buyer
Standard Oil of Ohio	May 10	1.00	Seller
Sun	May 21	1.00	Seller
Texaco	May 1	2.00	Seller
Union Oil of California	May 19	1.00	Buyer

*See definitions.

Source: FEA.

Major Brand Regular Gasoline, May 1975

Marketing Region	Retail DTW Price	Change from Previous Month	Branded Jobber Price	Change from Previous Month	Regional Jobber Margin	Change from Previous Month
Cents per gallon, excluding tax						
Northeast	35.25	1.28	30.86	1.28	4.39	0
Mid Atlantic	34.85	1.10	30.98	1.10	3.87	0
Southeast	34.35	1.18	30.54	1.19	3.81	-0.01
Central	35.71	1.14	31.56	1.14	4.15	0
Western	34.95	1.43	31.20	1.43	3.75	0
Southwest	34.38	1.14	30.38	1.14	4.00	0
Pacific	34.76	1.25	31.02	1.25	3.74	0
Average	34.89	1.21	30.93	1.21	3.96	0

Source: FEA.

Heating Oil

Price Changes for Major Oil Companies During May 1975

Company	Effective Date	Amount of Change Cents per gallon
Amerada Hess		None
American Petrofina		None
Ashland	May 31	1.00
Atlantic Richfield	May 17	0.70
B.P.	May 3	-1.50
Cities Service	May 9	1.00
Champlin	May 13	0.25
Continental		None
Exxon		None
Getty	May 14	-2.00
Gulf	May 14	0.50
Kerr-McGee		None
Mobil	May 15	0.50
Phillips		None
Shell		None
Standard Oil of California		None
Standard Oil of Indiana	May 1	1.80
Standard Oil of Ohio		None
Sun		None
Texaco	May 1	1.00
Union Oil of California		None

Source: FEA.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas Prices Reported by Major Interstate Pipeline Companies

	PURCHASES			SALES		
	From Domestic Producers	From Canadian and Mexican Sources	Total Purchases	To Industrial Users	To Resellers*	Total Sales
	Cents per thousand cubic feet					
1973 December	24.5	47.6	26.3	46.4	52.2	52.3
1974 January	24.3	42.7	25.7	48.1	55.0	55.1
February	25.4	43.2	26.8	49.8	56.4	56.4
March	25.7	43.2	27.0	50.8	56.9	56.9
April	25.8	46.4	27.4	49.3	57.6	57.4
May	25.7	49.3	27.5	49.9	58.6	57.9
June	26.0	47.7	27.5	50.8	59.4	58.5
July	26.3	58.7	28.6	52.5	62.0	61.1
August	26.1	57.5	28.4	55.2	64.4	63.5
September	27.3	58.8	29.5	54.7	65.2	64.3
October	27.5	58.9	29.9	56.3	64.4	64.0
November	28.5	70.9	31.7	58.7	66.8	66.6
December	32.6	74.5	35.8	60.3	67.2	67.4
1975 January	29.8	104.0	35.2	67.6	71.1	71.4
February	29.5	105.8	35.2	70.1	74.1	74.4
March	31.6	102.5	37.0	70.4	77.8	77.9

*Includes the cost of gas to the distributing utility at entrance of distribution system or point of receipt.
Source: Federal Power Commission.

Average Retail Prices for Natural Gas Sold to Residential Customers

	Price In cents per thousand cubic feet
1974 January	113
February	115
March	117
April	118
May	120
June	120
July	122
August	124
September	126
October	127
November	131
December	134
1975 January	138
February	141
March	143
April	147
May	150

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Crude Oil

Percentage of Domestic Production Sold at Controlled and Uncontrolled Prices

		Controlled	Uncontrolled		
		Old Oil	New Oil	Released	Stripper
1974	January	60	17	10	13
	February	62	15	10	13
	March	60	16	11	13
	April	60	16	11	13
	May	62	15	10	13
	June	63	15	9	13
	July	64	15	9	12
	August	66	14	8	12
	September	67	13	8	12
	October	66	14	8	12
	November	67	13	8	12
	December	66	14	8	12
1975	January*	58	19	10	12

*Total does not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: FEA.

Domestic Crude Petroleum Prices at the Wellhead

		Old	New
		Dollars per barrel	
1974	January	5.25	9.82
	February	5.25	9.87
	March	5.25	9.88
	April	5.25	9.88
	May	5.25	9.88
	June	5.25	9.95
	July	5.25	9.95
	August	5.25	9.98
	September	5.25	10.10
	October	5.25	10.74
	November	5.25	10.90
	December	5.25	11.08
1975	January	5.25	11.28
	February	5.25	11.39
	March	5.25	R11.47
	April	5.25	*11.57

*Preliminary figure based on early reports.

R=Revised.

Source: FEA.

Crude Oil (Continued)

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Petroleum *

		Domestic	Imported	Composite
		Dollars per barrel		
1974	January	6.72	9.59	7.46
	February	7.08	12.45	8.57
	March	7.05	12.73	8.68
	April	7.21	12.72	9.13
	May	7.26	13.02	9.44
	June	7.20	13.06	9.45
	July	7.19	12.75	9.30
	August	7.20	12.68	9.17
	September	7.18	12.53	9.13
	October	7.26	12.44	9.22
	November	7.46	12.53	9.41
	December	7.39	12.82	9.28
1975	January	7.78	12.77	9.48
	February	8.29	13.05	10.09
	March	R8.38	R13.28	R9.91
	April	*8.20	*13.17	*9.82

*See Explanatory Note 12.

**Preliminary data.

R = Revised data.

Source: FEA.

Estimated Landed Cost of Imported Crude Petroleum From Selected Countries*

		Algeria	Canada	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	U. A. Emirates	Venezuela
					Dollars per barrel				
1973	December	NA	6.32	6.42	6.37	8.54	5.49	NA	6.70
1974	January	NA	6.70	NA	8.53	12.13	NA	NA	10.28
	February	NA	10.90	NA	12.11	12.74	NA	NA	11.31
	March	NA	11.14	12.13	13.02	13.26	NA	NA	11.78
	April	13.63	11.02	12.49	12.83	13.67	11.59	NA	11.38
	May	14.67	11.47	12.95	13.84	13.83	11.53	NA	11.28
	June	14.43	12.56	13.21	13.44	13.03	11.32	13.06	10.39
	July	13.65	12.65	13.77	13.02	12.75	11.97	12.34	10.64
	August	13.96	12.49	14.38	12.31	12.70	12.16	12.69	11.20
	September	13.83	12.51	13.42	11.87	12.28	11.45	NA	11.01
	October	13.20	12.53	14.24	12.07	12.12	11.51	12.84	10.95
	November	13.43	12.33	13.45	12.15	12.83	12.15	13.54	11.15
	December	13.08	12.15	14.15	11.63	12.88	11.75	14.59	11.37
1975	January	12.72	12.43	13.30	12.11	12.07	12.07	13.14	11.37
	**February	12.11	12.15	13.52	11.86	12.18	11.94	12.67	11.56
	**March	12.46	12.79	13.94	12.08	12.56	11.78	13.40	11.66

NA = Not available.

*See Explanatory Note 12.

**Does not include \$1.00 import fee imposed on February 1, 1975.

Source: FEA.

Utility Fossil Fuels

COST OF FOSSIL FUELS DELIVERED TO STEAM-ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANTS

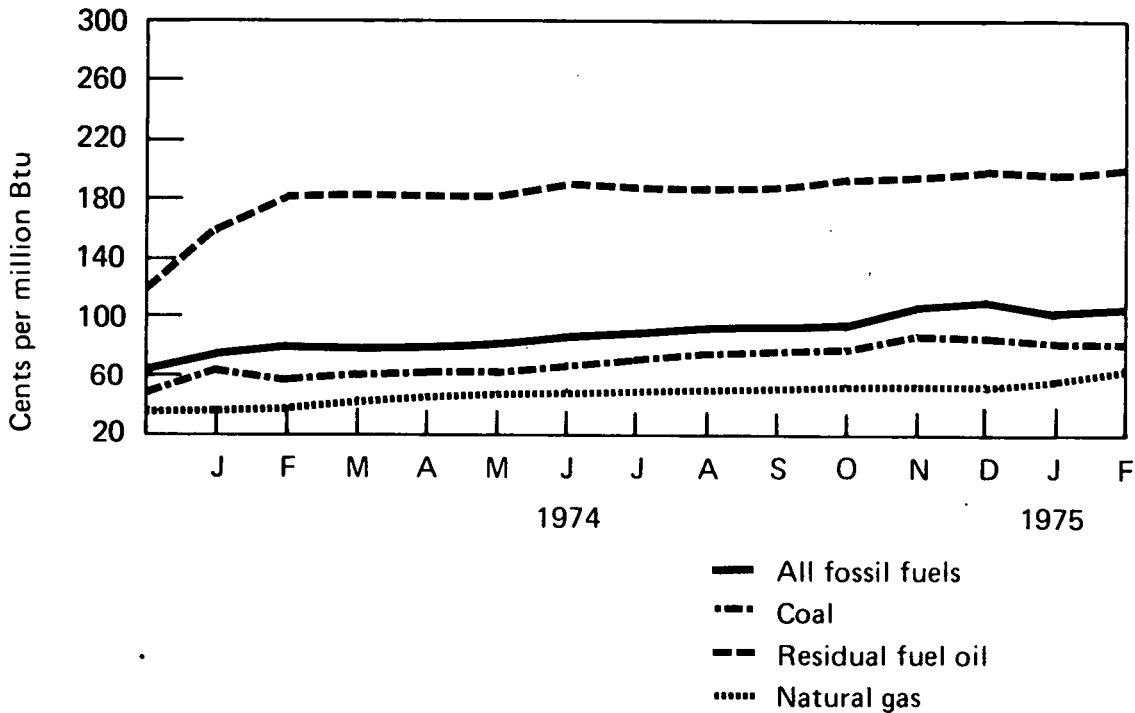
All Fossil Fuels*

Cents per million Btu

	1974											1975	
Region	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
New England	175.7	192.7	186.8	180.0	184.7	186.2	191.4	191.6	192.6	198.7	196.6	193.6	198.8
Middle Atlantic	129.0	123.9	124.9	124.2	137.6	144.7	147.8	137.5	139.1	170.7	181.6	145.2	147.1
East North Central	57.0	62.3	63.7	68.9	76.9	79.1	82.7	82.5	84.6	102.0	100.9	86.6	85.6
West North Central	40.5	36.5	42.4	43.9	47.2	45.3	50.3	51.0	50.0	60.0	63.3	63.5	69.0
South Atlantic	100.6	102.8	105.9	109.8	119.0	123.7	128.2	132.3	128.4	144.3	144.2	125.1	120.2
East South Central	52.4	54.1	54.4	58.3	62.5	65.7	68.2	69.7	75.2	86.7	86.4	79.4	83.1
West South Central	46.2	48.0	44.1	47.3	50.0	59.4	57.1	52.1	53.7	58.0	57.5	59.8	67.4
Mountain	48.1	42.7	43.1	36.3	40.3	45.0	46.8	45.0	47.8	45.8	46.8	54.6	62.9
Pacific	160.3	114.1	117.8	122.4	117.9	118.9	118.8	127.3	132.8	157.7	191.3	190.0	194.4
National Average	81.6	80.9	81.1	81.2	87.7	92.2	95.4	95.9	97.7	111.3	114.7	104.3	106.4

*See Explanatory Note 13.

National Average



Coal

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974											1975	
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
New England	114.2	132.0	136.8	128.8	95.9	106.8	93.7	93.9	110.3	108.0	93.5	113.0	134.8
Middle Atlantic	69.5	73.1	80.8	79.3	88.6	94.3	97.4	95.2	94.6	117.4	114.4	99.1	104.7
East North Central	52.4	57.4	59.2	65.3	71.7	73.0	77.7	78.1	79.5	95.0	92.2	80.0	78.4
West North Central	36.3	37.7	41.0	41.7	42.0	44.0	48.3	50.5	48.7	57.0	56.0	56.7	57.9
South Atlantic	76.7	81.7	85.3	88.0	90.2	100.4	107.5	114.5	112.6	126.8	125.8	102.3	97.0
East South Central	49.8	51.6	52.7	54.2	57.9	57.7	61.6	64.1	69.7	77.8	80.7	76.3	79.5
West South Central	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Mountain	26.8	26.1	26.7	24.9	25.7	25.0	25.1	25.1	26.7	28.3	26.4	27.9	30.6
Pacific	NA	35.1	35.3	35.6	35.5	37.8	38.3	39.0	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.4	57.7
National Average	56.9	60.8	64.0	65.8	69.5	72.9	77.3	79.1	80.9	90.3	88.9	80.9	81.7

Residual Fuel Oil*

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974											1975	
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
New England	190.5	208.1	199.4	193.1	201.1	199.2	201.8	199.8	202.0	207.5	205.7	202.5	204.1
Middle Atlantic	208.1	212.2	196.0	208.6	207.7	208.6	204.5	200.7	205.4	205.7	211.5	202.7	204.1
East North Central	127.2	158.3	183.6	138.7	198.2	182.7	164.4	161.5	161.3	167.1	164.6	144.9	165.0
West North Central	154.8	169.1	178.2	160.9	179.3	152.7	178.1	182.6	179.5	190.7	190.6	189.6	182.3
South Atlantic	167.3	172.7	172.8	174.9	181.5	178.7	178.9	179.3	183.3	182.2	182.2	180.9	181.6
East South Central	132.2	136.0	153.0	164.9	171.5	169.6	172.6	173.9	171.8	167.9	172.0	174.0	171.6
West South Central	126.8	144.6	159.4	152.1	161.1	187.5	179.3	108.8	186.0	179.7	171.7	177.1	178.2
Mountain	174.9	172.1	174.1	194.4	199.2	176.2	179.0	186.7	185.0	185.1	180.0	192.3	192.4
Pacific	191.2	161.8	180.8	188.7	202.5	204.9	220.3	222.3	223.8	219.5	233.0	223.6	235.0
National Average	185.9	188.0	186.5	188.1	194.9	194.2	194.6	194.3	198.2	198.9	202.1	197.7	202.0

Natural Gas**

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974											1975	
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
New England	73.3	134.2	116.4	116.3	124.7	138.7	141.2	132.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Middle Atlantic	72.7	72.4	59.5	59.3	77.3	85.2	74.2	80.5	64.8	70.0	64.3	86.1	84.5
East North Central	62.4	65.7	60.1	72.0	76.1	77.3	80.5	84.3	83.3	80.3	93.9	91.0	92.7
West North Central	38.0	39.5	41.2	41.8	41.7	42.1	43.3	43.8	43.0	44.8	42.3	43.6	43.8
South Atlantic	57.3	61.9	63.2	57.8	59.8	60.9	58.3	55.8	58.5	60.2	64.7	60.3	68.5
East South Central	48.1	47.7	50.7	50.5	52.8	63.3	58.9	71.2	74.3	76.9	87.8	76.2	79.5
West South Central	35.2	37.6	39.1	39.5	43.6	43.8	46.8	46.0	47.8	51.5	52.2	55.6	63.0
Mountain	54.5	48.4	48.3	48.8	49.2	50.8	49.5	52.1	55.7	56.6	70.7	66.9	66.7
Pacific	47.6	46.6	49.8	50.4	50.7	60.0	64.0	64.7	65.9	64.0	68.4	83.2	83.6
National Average	39.8	42.5	43.6	44.0	47.9	49.8	51.8	52.4	53.2	54.0	55.0	58.2	65.2

NA = Not Available.

*See Explanatory Note 13.

**Includes small quantities of coke oven gas, refinery gas, and blast furnace gas.

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Definitions

Base Production Control Level

The total number of barrels of domestic crude petroleum produced from a particular property in the corresponding month of 1972.

Ceiling Price

The maximum permissible selling price for a particular grade of domestic crude petroleum in a particular field is the May 15, 1973, posted price plus \$1.35 per barrel.

Controlled Crude Oil

Domestically produced crude petroleum that is subject to the ceiling price for crude oil. For a particular property which is not a stripper-well lease, the volume of controlled oil equals the base production control level minus an amount of released oil equal to the new oil production from that property.

Crude Oil Domestic Production

The volume of crude oil flowing out of the ground. Domestic production is measured at the wellhead and includes lease condensate, which is a natural gas liquid recovered from lease separators or field facilities.

Crude Oil Imports

The monthly volume of crude oil imported which is reported by receiving refineries, including crude oil entering the U.S. through pipelines from Canada.

Crude Oil Input to Refineries

Total crude oil used as input for the refining process, less crude oil lost or used for refinery fuel.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks held at refineries and at pipeline terminals. Does not include stocks held on leases (storage facilities adjacent to the wells), which historically total approximately 13 million barrels.

Dealer Tankwagon (DTW) Price

The price at which a retail dealer purchases gasoline from a distributor or a jobber.

Distillate Fuel Oil

The lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Included are products known as ASTM grades Nos. 1 and 2 heating oils, diesel fuels, and No. 4 fuel oil. The major uses of distillate fuel oils include heating, fuel for on- and off-highway diesel engines, and railroad diesel fuel. Minor quantities of distillate fuel oils produced and/or held as stocks at natural gas processing plants are not included in this series.

Domestic Demand for Refined Petroleum Products

A calculated value, computed as domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. It, therefore, represents the total disappearance of refined products from primary supplies.

Domestic Non-controlled Crude Oil

That portion of domestic crude oil production including new, released, and stripper oil which may be sold at a price exceeding the ceiling price.

Electricity Production

Production at electric utilities only. Does not include industrial electricity generation.

Entitlement Position

The monthly "entitlement" position of a refiner indicates whether he bought or sold entitlements in that month. An entitlement is the right to purchase "old" oil. A refiner must purchase entitlements for the amount of "old" oil he processes in excess of the national "old" oil supply ratio, defined as total "old" oil purchases by refiners as a percent of total crude runs to stills.

Firm Natural Gas Service

High priority gas service in which the pipeline company is under contract to deliver a specified volume of gas to the customer on a non-interruptible basis. Residential and small commercial facilities usually fall into this category.

Interruptible Natural Gas Service

Low priority gas service in which the pipeline company has the contractual option to temporarily terminate deliveries to customers by reason of claim of firm service customers or higher priority users. Large commercial facilities, industrial users, and electric utilities usually fall into this category.

Jet Fuel

Includes both naphtha-type and kerosine-type fuels meeting standards for use in aircraft turbine engines. Although most jet fuel is used in aircraft, some is used for other purposes, such as for generating electricity in gas turbines.

Jobber

A petroleum distributor who purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator for the purpose of reselling to retail outlets and commercial accounts or for the purpose of retailing through his own retail outlets.

Jobber Margin

The difference between the price at which a jobber purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator and the price at which the jobber sells to retail outlets. This does not reflect margins obtained by jobbers through retail sales or commercial accounts.

Jobber Price

The price at which a petroleum jobber purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator.

Landed Cost

The cost of imported crude oil equal to actual cost of crude at point of origin plus transportation cost to the United States.

Line Miles of Seismic Exploration

The distance along the earth's surface that is covered by seismic traverses.

Motor Gasoline Production

Total production of motor gasoline by refineries, measured at refinery outlet. Relatively small quantities of motor gasoline are produced at natural gas processing plants, but these quantities are not included.

Motor Gasoline Stocks

Primary motor gasoline stocks held by gasoline producers. Stocks at natural gas processing plants are not included.

Natural Gas Imports

This is based on data collected by the Federal Power Commission from major interstate pipeline companies.

Natural Gas Liquids

Products obtained from natural gasoline plants, cycling plants, and fractionators after processing the natural gas. Included are ethane, liquified petroleum (LP) gases (propane, butane, and propane-butane mixtures), natural gasoline, plant condensate, and minor quantities of finished products such as gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosine, and distillate fuel oil.

Natural Gas Marketed Production

Gross withdrawals from the ground, less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared. Gas volumes are reported at a base pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute at 60°F. Data are from Bureau of Mines and are collected from reports received from the Interstate Oil Compact Commission provided by State agencies.

New Oil

The volume of domestic crude petroleum produced from a property in a specific month which exceeds the base production control level for that property.

Old Oil

Same as controlled crude oil.

Primary Stocks of Refined Petroleum Products

Stocks held at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. They do not include stocks held in secondary storage facilities, such as those held by jobbers, dealers, independent marketers, and consumers.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

The cost to the refiner, including transportation and fees, of crude petroleum. The composite cost is the average of domestic and imported crude costs and represents the amount of crude cost which refiners may pass on to their customers.

Released Oil

That portion of the base production control level for a property which is equal to the volume of new oil produced in that month and which may be sold above the ceiling price. The amount of released oil may not exceed the base production control level for that property.

Residual Fuel Oil

The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery operations. Included are products known as ASTM grades Nos. 5 and 6 oil, heavy diesel oil, Navy Special Oil, Bunker C oil, and acid sludge and pitch used as refiner fuels. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, for heating, and for various industrial purposes.

Rotary Rig

Machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Separative Work Unit (SWU)

The measure of work required to produce enriched uranium from natural uranium. Enrichment plants separate natural uranium feed material into two groups, an enriched product group with a higher percentage of U-235 than the feed material and a depleted tails group with a lower percentage of U-235 than the feed material. To produce 1 kilogram of enriched uranium containing 2.8 percent U-235, and a depleted tails assay containing 0.3 percent U-235, it requires 6 kilograms of natural

uranium feed and 3 kilograms of separative work units (3 SWU).

Stripper Well Lease

A property of which the average daily production of crude petroleum and petroleum condensates, including natural gas liquids, per well did not exceed 10 barrels per day during the preceding calendar year.

Total Refined Petroleum Products Imports

Imports of motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosine-type jet fuel, liquified petroleum gases, kerosine, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, and asphalt. Imports of bonded bunkers, jet fuel, distillate and residual fuel oils for onshore military use, and receipts from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are based on data reported to the Oil Import Administration of FEA.

Well

Hole drilled for the purpose of finding or producing crude oil or natural gas or providing services related to the production of crude oil or natural gas. Wells are classified as oil wells, gas wells, dry holes, stratigraphic tests, or service wells. This is a standard definition of the American Petroleum Institute.

Explanatory Notes

1. Domestic production of energy includes production of crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas (wet), and coal (anthracite, bituminous, and lignite), as well as electricity output from hydroelectric and nuclear powerplants and industrial hydroelectric power production. The volumetric data were converted to approximate heat contents (Btu-values) of the various energy sources using conversion factors listed in the Units of Measure.

2. Domestic consumption of energy includes domestic demand for refined petroleum products, consumption of coal (anthracite, bituminous, and lignite) and natural gas (dry), electricity output from hydroelectric and nuclear powerplants, industrial hydroelectric power production, and imports of electric power. Approximate heat contents (Btu-values) were derived using conversion factors listed in the Units of Measure. Electricity imports were converted using the Btu-content of hydroelectric power. 1975 electricity imports were estimated on the basis of imports levels during 1974.

3. Graphic presentations of petroleum volumetric data show Bureau of Mines (BOM) figures for 1973 through February 1975 and FEA (or API when noted) figures for March 1975 forward. FEA monthly data for May 1974 through March 1975 were based on the *Weekly Petroleum Statistics Report* which presented volumetric data on domestic petroleum receipts and imports for all refiners and bulk terminal operators, as well as production and stock levels for each major petroleum product. In April 1975, the FEA weekly report was replaced by the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* which presents essentially the same data on a monthly basis.

Conceptually, the major difference between FEA and BOM data occurs in the "Stocks" series. Stock levels reported by FEA for the major petroleum products are higher than those reported by BOM, because the FEA series includes stocks of independent terminal operators not counted by BOM. Beginning in December 1974, however, BOM data reflect the inclusion of approximately 100 additional bulk terminals in the coverage of primary stocks, bringing the data base for the 2 series into closer agreement.

In the current issue, cumulative 1972, 1973, and 1974 petroleum data presented in the text are based on BOM figures. Discussions of cumulative 1975 data are based on BOM figures for January and February, FEA figures for March and April, and API figures for May.

4. Domestic demand figures for natural gas liquids (NGL) as reported by BOM and reproduced in this

volume do not include amounts utilized at refineries for blending purposes in the production of finished products, principally gasoline. Consumption of NGL at refineries for this purpose has remained at a fairly constant level since 1972 of around 700,000 - 850,000 barrels per day. NGL domestic demand statistics do incorporate, however, some liquefied gases produced at refineries (LRG) which are used for fuel and petrochemical feedstocks. The NGL production and stock series reported in this volume include only those liquids obtained from or held as stocks at natural gas processing plants and do not incorporate minor quantities of these liquids produced and/or held as stocks at refineries.

5. Bituminous coal and lignite consumption data reported by the Bureau of Mines are derived from information provided by the Federal Power Commission, Department of Commerce, and reports from selected manufacturing industries and retailers. Domestic consumption data in this series, therefore, approximate actual consumption. This is in contrast to domestic demand reported for petroleum products, which is a calculated value representing total disappearance from primary supplies.

6. Bituminous coal and lignite production is calculated from the number of railroad cars loaded at mines, based on the assumption that approximately 60 percent of the coal produced is transported by rail. Production data are estimated by the Bureau of Mines from Association of American Railroads reports of carloadings.

7. Quantities of uranium are measured by various units at different stages in the fuel cycle. At the mill, quantities are usually expressed as pounds or short tons of U_3O_8 . After the conversion stage, the units of measure are either metric tons (MT) of UF_6 or metric tons of uranium (MTU). The latter designation expresses only the elemental uranium content of UF_6 .

Following the enrichment stage, the same units are used, but the U-235 content has been enhanced at the expense of loss of material. At the fabrication stage, UF_6 is changed to UO_2 , and the standard unit of measure is the MTU. We have chosen to present all uranium quantities as MTU; conversion factors to other units are given in the section on Units of Measure.

8. The units used to describe power generation at nuclear plants are all based on the watt, which is a unit of power. (Power is energy produced per unit of time.) As with fossil-fueled plants, nuclear plants have three design power ratings. The thermal rating (expressed in thermal megawatts) is the rate of heat production by the reactor

core. The gross electrical rating (expressed in electrical megawatts, MWe) is the generator capacity at the stated thermal rating of the plant. The net electrical rating (also expressed in MWe) is the power available as input to the electrical grid after subtracting the power needed to operate the plant. (A typical nuclear plant needs 5 percent of its generated electricity for its own operation.)

The electrical energy produced by a plant is expressed either as megawatt hours (MWhe) or kilowatt hours (KWhe). Tables in the nuclear section show generated electricity as average electrical power. This enables a more direct comparison to design capacity and to previous months' performances. To obtain the quantity of electricity generated during a given time period (in megawatt hours), multiply the average power level (in megawatts) by the number of hours during that period.

The energy extracted from uranium fuel is expressed as thermal megawatt days per metric ton of uranium (MWD/MTU). The production of plutonium in the fuel rods is expressed as kilograms of plutonium per metric ton of discharged uranium (kg/MTU).

9. While FEA's forecasts of demand for the major products have proved to be reasonably good, the forecasts for "other" products have been consistently low which similarly affects the forecast for total refined products. When planned revisions to the forecasts are incorporated, it is expected that the forecast for total demand will be reduced by several hundred thousand barrels per day.

10. Monthly mileage estimates for 1974 and 1975 are based on the average number of miles traversed per crew day in 1974.

11. Prior to January 1975, diesel fuel prices were obtained from retail gasoline dealers that also sold diesel fuel. Beginning in January 1975, the diesel fuel survey was expanded to include selected truck stops plus additional retail gasoline dealers that sold diesel fuel. Consequently, diesel fuel prices for January 1975 forward are not exactly comparable to prior data. Selling price estimates are based on a survey of 31 cities. Margins are based on a survey of 10 cities.

12. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude petroleum is the average landed cost of imported crude petroleum to the refiner and represents the amount which may be passed on to the consumer. The estimated landed cost of imported crude petroleum from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean are not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude petroleum from countries which export only small amounts to the U.S. are also excluded.

13. The weighted average utility fuel cost for the total United States includes distillate fuel oil delivered to utilities whereas the regional breakdown for residual fuel oil prices represents only No. 6 fuel oil prices.

Units of Measure

Weight

1 metric ton *contains* 1.102 short tons

Conversion Factors for Crude Oil

Average gravity

1 barrel (42 gallons) *weighs* 0.136 metric tons
(0.150 short tons)

1 metric ton *contains* 7.33 barrels

1 short ton *contains* 6.65 barrels

Conversion Factors for Uranium

1 short ton (U_3O_8) *contains* 0.769 metric tons of uranium

1 short ton (UF_6) *contains* 0.613 metric tons of uranium

1 metric ton (UF_6) *contains* 0.676 metric tons of uranium

Approximate Heat Content of Various Fuels

Petroleum

Crude oil 5.800 million Btu/barrel

Refined products

Imports, average 6.000 million Btu/barrel

Consumption, average 5.517 million Btu/barrel

Gasoline 5.248 million Btu/barrel

Jet fuel, average 5.592 million Btu/barrel

Naphtha-type 5.355 million Btu/barrel

Kerosine-type 5.670 million Btu/barrel

Distillate fuel oil 5.825 million Btu/barrel

Residual fuel oil 6.287 million Btu/barrel

Natural gas liquids 4.031 million Btu/barrel

Natural gas

Wet 1,093 Btu/cubic foot

Dry 1,021 Btu/cubic foot

Coal

Bituminous and lignite

Production 24.01 million Btu/short ton

Consumption 23.65 million Btu/short ton

Anthracite 25.40 million Btu/short ton

Electricity Conversion Heat Rates

Fossil fuel steam-electric

Coal 10,176 Btu/kilowatt hour

Gas 10,733 Btu/kilowatt hour

Oil 10,826 Btu/kilowatt hour

Nuclear steam-electric 10,660 Btu/kilowatt hour

Hydroelectric 10,389 Btu/kilowatt hour

Electricity Consumption 3,412 Btu/kilowatt hour

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